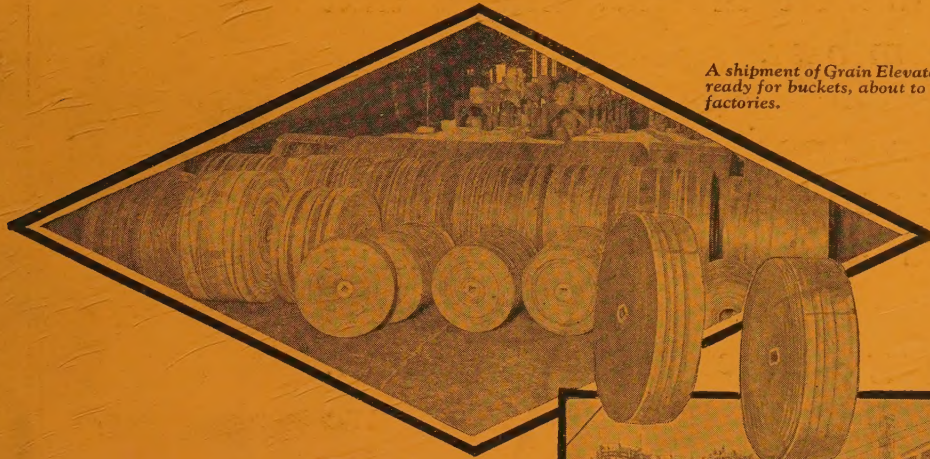


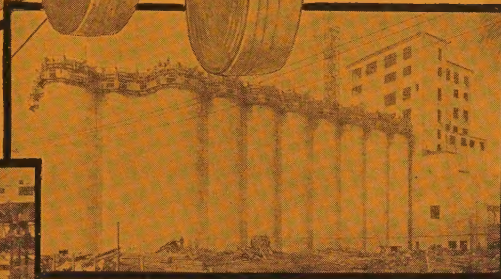
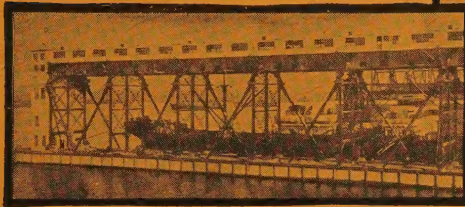
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain handling plants.



A shipment of Grain Elevator Belting, punched ready for buckets, about to leave the Diamond factories.

Pier No. 7 and Marine Tower of B. & O. Elevator at Baltimore, Md., where 9½ miles of Diamond Belting was installed.



Spiller's Elevator constructed by the Vancouver Terminal Grain Co., who chose Diamond for their new 10,000 ft. equipment.

When Big Users Choose

It is not a matter of chance that Diamond Elevator and Conveyor Belts are so frequently named as equipment for such outstanding installations.

Follow the example of these big users — investigate Diamond records in the field and you will find them ample justification for naming Diamond Belts as your next installation.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY, Inc., Akron, Ohio

Atlanta
Chicago

Boston
Dallas

New York
Seattle

Kansas City
Los Angeles

Philadelphia
San Francisco

Diamond

Elevator and Conveyor Belts

TOLEDO

Grain and Seed shippers find in the Toledo market the advantages that serve them best.

Local consumption is large, elevator capacity and facilities are ample, and lake and rail shipping lines assist Toledo to furnish supplies to the consuming districts East and South. Grain and Seed handlers here are equipped and prepared to care for your shipments satisfactorily. Returns are prompt.

Let any of these members of the Produce Exchange demonstrate Toledo Service.

Southworth & Co.

H. W. DeVore & Co.

J. F. Zahm & Co.

John Wickenhiser & Co.

The C. A. King & Co.

East Side Iron Elevator Co.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co.

The Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co.

The Randolph Grain Co.

Henry Hirsch

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.
Great West Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, grain dlsrs.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Kenyon Grain & Coal Co., grain and hay.
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*

ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.*

BLUFFTON, IND.

Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.
Basil Burns Grain Corp., grain merchants.
Globe Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.
Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.
McKillop, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.*
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.*
Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., "Quality Feeds."
Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchants.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain and feed.*
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Halliday Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

King Wilder Grain Co., grain shippers.*
Murrel Grain Co., Ray, receivers and shippers.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Badenoch Co., J. J., grains, millfeeds, concentrates.*
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Hardware Co., grain commission.*
Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., salvage grain.
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris, grain commission.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell commission, grain and seeds.
Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, stocks, bonds, grain, etc.
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.*
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Rothschild Co., D., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Thomson-McKinnon, members leading exchanges.

CINCINNATI, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain merchants.*
DeMolet Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Scholl Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

CIRCLEVILLE, O.

Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.*

*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

COLUMBUS, O.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.*

CROWLEY, LA.

Lyman, C. W., broker corn, oats, feeds, hay.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.
Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.
Farmers Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain mchts.
Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*
Summit Grain Co., The, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*

DES MOINES, IA.

Board of Trade Members.
Lockwood, Lee, broker.

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.
Caughy-Jossman Co., grain and field seeds.*
Lapham & Co., J. S., grain dealers.*
Lichtenberg & Son, oats, corn, hay, straw.*
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.*

DULUTH, MINN.

Board of Trade Members.
White Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

EMPORIA, KANS.

Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, George, grain broker.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.
Bewley Mills, flour milling.
Burrus Mill & Elevtr. Co., flour milling.
Dorsey Grain Co., merchants—commission consignments.
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.
Gladney Grain Co., consignments.
Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.*
Kimbell Milling Co., millers and grain dealers.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
Morrow & Co., Jos., grain and cotton.
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Service Grain & Comm. Co., bkrs. consgmts., cash gr.
Smith Bros. Grain Co., consgmts.merchants.*
Terminal Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

HOUSTON, TEX.

Gulf Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.
Collingwood-Moore Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Gano Grain Co., wheat, corn, sorghums.
Hutchinson Grain Co., mill orders.
McReynolds, A. G., grain merchant.
Southwest Grain Co., consgmts., country run grain.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.
Bingham Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.*
Hart-Malbucher Co., grain merchants.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.
Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, milo.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Goffe & Clarkener, Inc., grain commission merchants*
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.*
Scular Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Thresher Grain Co., E. J., grain commission.*
Udike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Cranston-Liggett Gr. & Feed Co., corn, mixed feed.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.
Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and millfeed.*
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain and mill feed.
Wilson, John R., brokers-grain and mill feeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., recvrs., shippers of grain.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S. receivers and shippers.*

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.

McKINNEY, TEX.

Reinhardt & Co., wheat, corn, oats, maize.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.
Browne, Walter M., broker and com., consignments.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Franke Grain Co., The, grain and feed.
Froedtert Grain & Mailing Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
LaBudde Feed & Grain Co., grain, feed, hay.*
Milwaukee Grain Com. Co., recvrs., grain and seed.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Delmar Co., shippers.
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hubenthal, C. G., gr. mchts., oil meal, chicken feed.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers and shippers.*
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
Zimmerman, Otto A., grain and feed.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Abel, Joseph A., grain broker.
Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Knight & Co., grain brokers.
Therrien, A. F., broker.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
Mashburn-Mullin Grain Co., grain and feeds.
Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Roberts Grain Co., Geo. A., consignments.*
Taylor Grain Co., brokers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Uptake Grain Co., milling wheat.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. O., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Richardson Bros., grain, flour, millfeeds.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Hardman & Daker, grain, hay, millfeed.*
Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

A. J. Elevator Co., The, wheat, corn, oats.*
Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*
Niedorp Grain Co., buyers-sellers of corn.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr. hay, grain, seed.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Dreyer Commission Co., feedstuffs, grain, seeds.*
Graham & Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Hunter-Robinson Mfg. & Gr. Co., grain, feedstuffs.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

ST. LOUIS, MO. (Continued.)

Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co., buyers-sellers corn.*
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., whlse. grain, hay, mill feeds.

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.*
Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

TOLEDO, O.

Produce Exchange Members.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seeds, popcorn.
De Vore & Co., H. W., grain and seeds.*
King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Bedell Elevator Co., milling wheat.
Beyer Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Blood Grain Co., I. D., receivers and shippers.
Harold Grain Co., J. R., consignments, mill orders.
Smith McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, kafir, millfeed.
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Co., receivers and shippers.
Stevens Scott Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Wallingford Bros., milling and export wheat.*
Wichita Terminal Elevtr. Co., general grain and elevtr.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., Whlrs. gr. and seeds.*

* Member Grain Dealers National Association.

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Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

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Wholesale Grain and Beans.

The Summit Grain Co.

Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.
Elevators: Denver, Cheyenne Wells and Arapahoe, Colo.

O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.

Receivers shippers o all kinds of grain.

Farmers Union Mlg. & Elev. Co.

Millers and Grain Merchants.
38th and Wynkoop Sts.

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.

Wholesale Grain.

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.

Grain, Hay, Beans.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.

Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

Denver Elevator

Wholesale Grain, Flour, Mill, Feed and Pinto Beans.
We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

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CAIRO

Board of Trade
Members

CORN

Halliday Elevator Company
GRAIN DEALERS
CAIRO, ILL.

OATS

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Your grain going via lake to the Atlantic seaboard must go through

Buffalo

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Basil Burns Grain Corp.
Grain Merchants

Globe Elevator Company
Receivers and Shippers

J. G. McKillen, Inc.
Receivers and Shippers

Pratt & Co.
Receivers and Shippers

Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co.
Quality Poultry, Dairy and Stock Feeds

Grain Marketing Co.
Grain Merchants

Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc.
Receivers and Shippers

The Townsend-Ward Co.
Grain Merchandising and Consignments

S. M. Ratcliffe
Commission Merchants—
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Seymour-Wood Grain Co.
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PITTSBURGH

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Chicago, Ill.

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GRAIN, SEEDS, PROVISIONS

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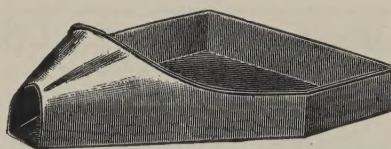
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and durable. The dull, non-reflecting
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Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65.

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Facts or Figures Relative to Securities or Commodities Cheerfully Supplied.

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for car lot dealers

Is a record book designed to afford ready reference to the record of any car number. Facing pages 11x15½" of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left-hand page being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4; while columns on the right-hand page are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record."

The marginal index figure represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered; and the column heading the second or tens figure. So that the required number can always be instantly found if properly entered.

Form 40 contains 42 pages, bound in heavy canvas covers with spaces for registering 13,200 cars. Price, \$2.50. Weight 1¾ lbs.

FORM 42 contains 72 pages, bound in art canvas covers with spaces for registering 21,600 cars. Price, \$3.25. Weight 2¾ lbs.

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MINNEAPOLIS

DULUTH

Cereal Grading Co.

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Operators of Elevator "R"

Chamber of Commerce
MINNEAPOLIS

CARGILL COMMISSION COMPANY

DULUTH

MINNEAPOLIS

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Shippers Kaffir,
Feterita, Milo
Maize, Mill Feed**CONSIGN**ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.
Kansas City**A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.**
Grain Commission
Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. ABuyers—Sellers
**WHEAT . CORN
OATS . BARLEY**
CONSIGNMENTS
MILL ORDERS**SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY****CONSIGNMENTS**

201-2 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.
CONSIGNMENTS - Kansas City - OmahaFigure the amount of advertising
carried—Can you doubt our ability to **Produce Results**Merchants Exchange
Members**ST. LOUIS**Merchants Exchange
Members**PICKER & BEARDSLEY COM. CO.**

"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"

GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO

125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Established 1877

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

St. Louis

New Orleans

Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**MARTIN & KNOWLTON
GRAIN CO.**

SUCCESSORS TO

GOFFE & CARKENER CO.

Receivers and Shippers

St. Louis, Mo.

G
RAIN**MARSHALL HALL GRAIN COMPANY**HANDLED ON COMMISSION
BOUGHT TO ARRIVE
SOLD FOR SHIPMENT
EXPORTST. LOUIS
ST. JOSEPH

"We Ship What We Sell"

**Powell & O'Rourke
Grain Company**Operating Brooklyn St. Elevate
Buyers and Sellers of Corn

846 Pierce Bldg.

St. Louis

"We Ship What We Sell"

Carrying money to the bank becomes a habit with Advertisers who regularly use the advertising pages of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
MembersP. B.
and
C.C.**Miles**

Established - 1875

Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois

Handling Grain on Commis-
sion Our Specialty**W. W. Dewey & Sons**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS33-35 Board of Trade
Peoria, Ill.**Turner-Hudnut Company**
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers

42-47 Board of Trade

CIPHER CODESWe carry the following cipher codes in stock
and can make prompt delivery.

Universal Grain Code, board cover.....	\$1.50
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather.....	3.00
Robinson's Cipher Code, leather.....	2.25
Miller's Code (1917), cloth.....	2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code.....	2.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....	20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....	15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....	15.00
Riverside Flour Code, Improved, 6th Edition.....	12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....	10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY

Receivers and Shippers

GRAIN

Consignments Solicited
OMAHA

Buyers—Quote Us

M. B. JONES & CO.

Produce Exchange. New York, N. Y.

RICHARDSON BROS.

Brokers
Want Offers

Grain - Flour - Mill Feed

Delivered Philadelphia
Either Export or Domestic
The Bourse

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000 to 107,950 lbs. to bushels of 32 lbs.	
20,000 " 74,950 " " " " 34 "	
20,000 " 96,950 " " " " 48 "	
20,000 " 118,950 " " " " 56 "	
20,000 " 118,950 " " " " 60 "	

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. L'nen ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatol with marginal index. Price \$2.50, weight 6 ozs.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

E. A. Grubbs Grain Co.

BUYERS—SHIPPERS

Good Milling Wheat

GREENVILLE - OHIO

The Sheets Elevator Co.

GRAIN—HAY—STRAW

Cleveland, Ohio

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

Send Your Offerings to

JOSEPH A. ABEL

GRAIN BROKER

D4 Produce Exchange New York, N. Y.

Cover's Dust Protector

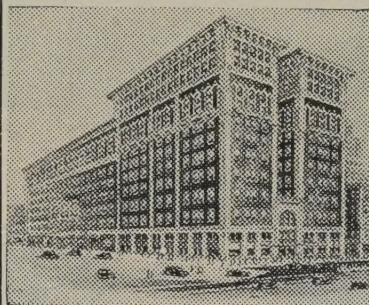
Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



You'll Appreciate

- the Attractive Rates
- the Dining Facilities
- the Handy Location



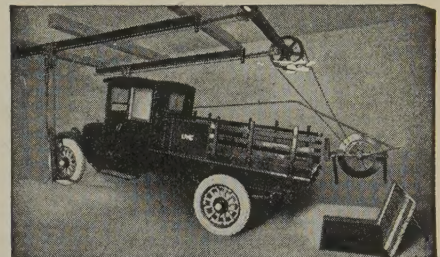
500 Rooms

Room without Bath . \$2.00 and up
Room with Bath . . \$2.50 and up
Double Room and
Bath \$4.00 and up
Room with two single
beds and Bath . . . \$5.00 and up
RESTAURANT—COFFEE SHOP
Service at all times 6 a. m. until midnight.

POPULAR PRICES

Hotel Baltimore

12th Street and Baltimore Ave.
KANSAS CITY, MO.



McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump

Are you quite the modern fellow
That your neighbor Jones, here, is?
Have you got the best equipment
Takes to get and keep the Biz?
If you think that you're awaitin'
For a better day,
Other fellows all around you,
Ain't a thinkin' jest that way,—

Don't go takin' Life too easy,
Don't be feelin' quite so mild.
You may think your neighbor Jones, here
Is a actin' kinda wild.
But when every one gets busy,
And the Mills all hum a tune,
He will make your head go dizzy
For the wagons and the Big Trucks will
be comin' mighty soon
To his modern elevator, with equipment
up to date,
He'll be writin' up his new ones on that
doggone little slate.

If you haven't made the move yet,
Well you'll surely feel the bump.
So get busy—Mr. Wait Yet,
And install McMillin's Dump,
For we're sure you're quite the fellow
That your neighbor Jones, here, is,
And we know you want equipment
That is just as good as his.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

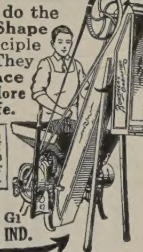
CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

It PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.
N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.



10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

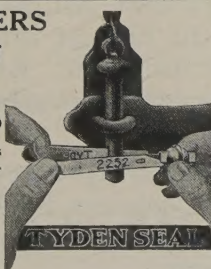
TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Chas. J. Webb, Vice President
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



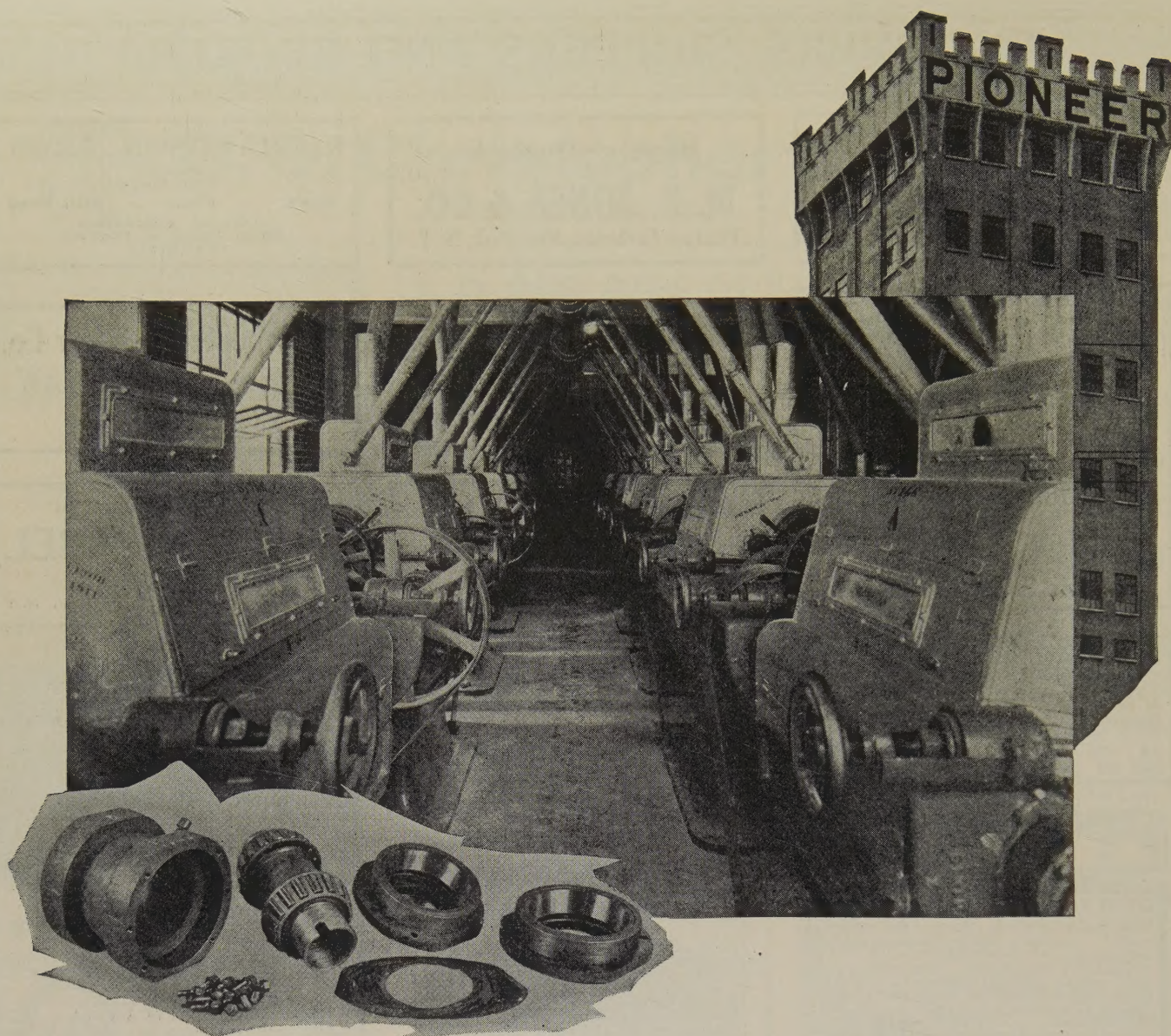
Read the Advertising pages.
They contain many stories of interest.
The Grain Dealers Journal presents only reputable concerns.



PEERLESS OYSTER SHELL FOR POULTRY

Peerless Oyster Co.
1507 Russell St., Baltimore, Md

Made from FRESH SHELLS Only



Reckon with Timkens

Flour on the shipping platforms of Pioneer Mills, San Antonio, Texas, has been produced at the highest rate of output with less cost for power, belts and lubricant. Every carload stands to make extra money saved on overhead, maintenance, depreciation.

The reasons are Timken Tapered Roller Bearings carrying the rolls and countershaft of the Allis-Chalmers Style A mills used by Pioneer; and Timken Tapered Roller Bearings in the power transmission system.

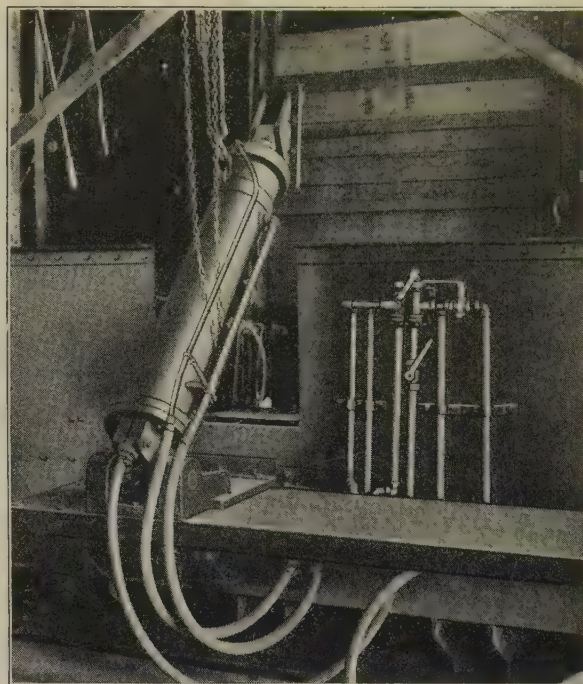
Timkens reduce friction, add load capacity, endurance, safety from shutdowns, freedom from attention. For that, modern flour milling, like any modern manufacture, reckons with Timkens.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO., CANTON, OHIO

TIMKEN *Tapered Roller* BEARINGS

Air instead of axes!

Pushed in as though nothing held it—that's how a grain door is removed by the Peterson! Two minutes after you spot the car the door is out! No matter how spiked, no door can resist the tremendous pressure this tool exerts. With 100 lbs. air pressure it exerts 6000 lbs. pressure on the door.



PETERSON
Pneumatic
Grain Door Remover
(Manufactured Under License)

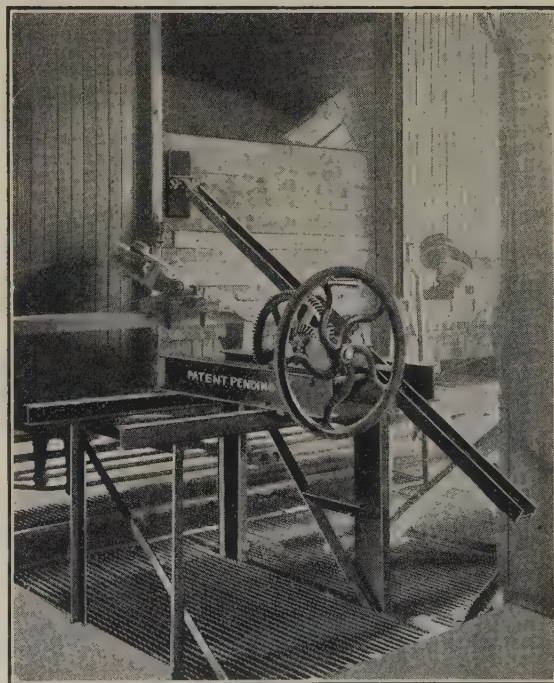
PETERSON *Pneumatic* Grain Door Remover

No crew needed for chopping doors, no time wasted by shovel men. It earns a big salary by speeding up the entire work of grain unloading.

PANK Grain Door Remover

A simple, sturdy, *powerful* machine, operated by hand. One man turns the fly-wheel, easily developing all the pressure needed to remove any door.

Entire sections are removed at once without breaking by either machine. Write for special catalogs and prices.



PANK Grain Door Remover

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Minneapolis Minn.

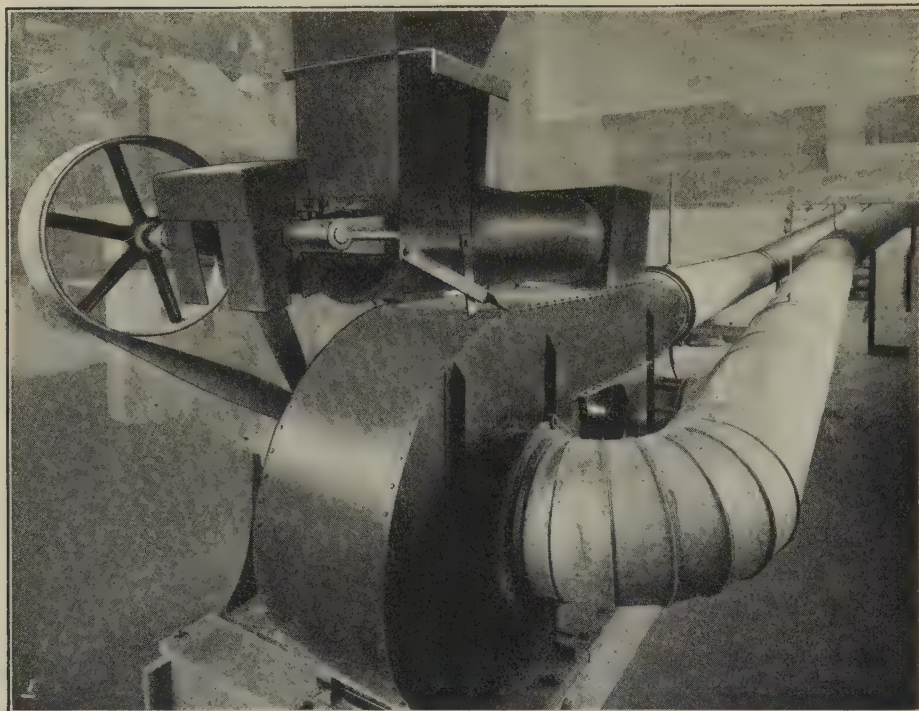
Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



BERNERT SYSTEM Grain Screenings Loader

1500 Bu. outfit, one of 3 in Buffalo plant, Russell-Miller Milling Co.
Other installations in their plants at Valley City and Minot, N. D.



Operated by 15 H. P. motor loading car to capacity in from 1 to 1½ hours, depending on nature of screenings.

No Labor Required

after pipes are adjusted through boarded door of car—loads automatically, 'no trimming.

Hopper receives screenings, conveying to car by one pipe, the other pipe returning the air to the blower.

Pipes enter car through holes in grain boards usually used to close doorways.

Write for further details.

Nu-Way Conveyor Sales Corp.

formerly Bernert Sales Corp.

3805 Center St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Goodwill---What Does It Mean To You?

If you care nothing about your goodwill—your customers' faith in you—don't read further. But if you are interested in gaining new friends for your business and holding tighter the old ones, you will surely be interested in supplying their mixed feed needs—satisfactorily for them, profitably for yourself.

SUPERIOR BATCH MIXERS

are gaining good will for many millers because they supply a thoroughly mixed feed, no matter what the ingredients.

They are profitable also for they mix quickly, require no cleaning between batches and use less power per ton than any other type of mixer.

Catalog 41 also explains other advantages—sent on request.

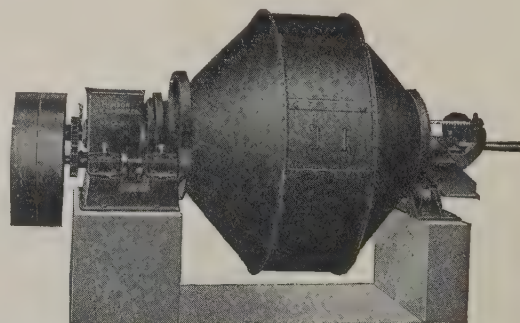
Munson Mill Machinery Co., Inc.

Established 1825

213 Seward Ave.

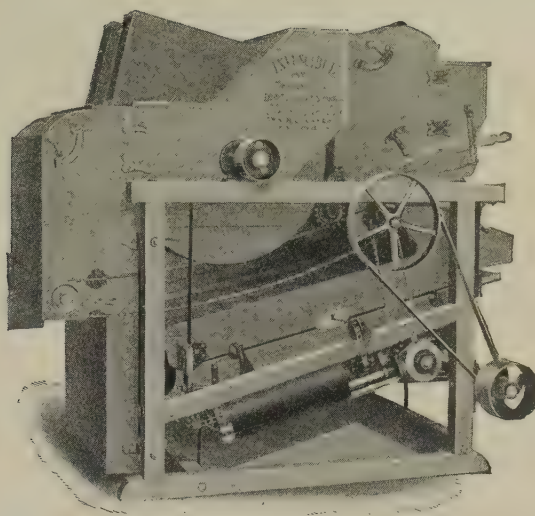
Utica, N. Y.

Representatives: F. J. Conrad, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.; Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. F. Ordway & Sons, Beaver Dam, Wis.





"Eureka" - "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



"INVINCIBLE" Compound Shake Double Receiving Separator

Recent Installations:

Pennsylvania R. R. Elevator, Canton, Baltimore	-	-	-	10 machines
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Elevator, Locust Point, Baltimore	-	-	-	8 machines
Western Maryland Grain Elevator, Port Covington, Baltimore	-	-	-	5 machines
State of North Dakota Ind. Com., Grand Forks, N. D.	-	-	-	4 machines
Pillsbury Flour Mills, Buffalo, N. Y.	-	-	-	4 machines
Philadelphia Grain Elevator, Philadelphia	-	-	-	2 machines
American Maize Products Co., Roby, Ind.	-	-	-	2 machines
Kimbell Milling Co.'s Elevator, Fort Worth, Tex.	-	-	-	2 machines

Those who use

"Eureka" and "Invincible" Grain Cleaners

Know that their grain will meet
inspection requirements every time.
"Once used, forever preferred."

Find out for yourself what these machines do and how well they do it.

REPRESENTATIVES

Wm. Watson, 515—No. 111 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago
J. Q. Smythe, 3142 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind.
F. E. Dorsey, 3850 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Geo. S. Boss, Grand Hotel, New York City
S. W. Watson, Osborn House, Rochester, N. Y.
W. M. Mentz, Sinks Grove, W. Va.

Bert Eesley, Box 363, Fremont, O.

Special Sales Agents: Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

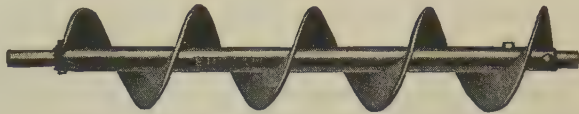
S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

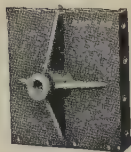
European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England.



LARGE STOCKS FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT



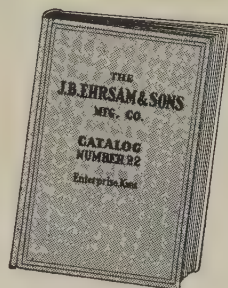
WHEN you are in a rush for Grain Handling and Milling Equipment, remember we are here to serve you—and quickly. Large stocks of standard parts always on hand and on special equipment, our service will surprise you.



“EHRSAM” GRAIN HANDLING MILLING EQUIPMENT



GET
THIS
VALUABLE
CATALOG
FREE



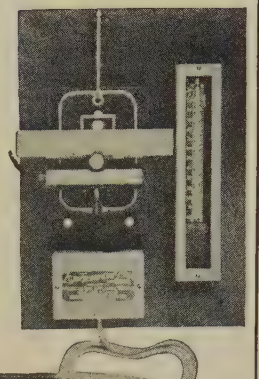
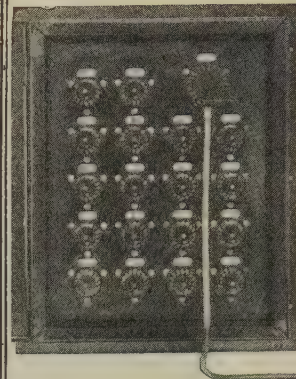
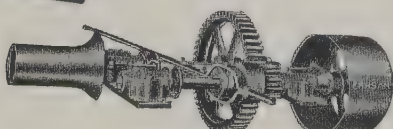
Every elevator and mill operator should have a copy of this valuable catalog. Besides showing the complete line of “Ehram” Grain Handling and Milling Equipment, it also contains data of much value to every operator. We suggest that you write for your copy today.



J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.

ENTERPRISE, KAN.

Manufacturers of Machinery for Flour Mills; Grain Elevators; Cement Plaster Mills; Salt Plants; Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems; Fertilizer Factories; Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying Equipment.



The “ZELENY” Protects Your Grain

*A Few
Zeleny
Installations*

Cargill Grain Co.
Pillsbury Flour
Mills
Bartlett Frazier
Co.
Uplake Grain
Co.
Armour Grain
Co.
Larabee Flour
Mills
New Orleans
Public
Elevator
Maney Milling
Co.
Buckeye Cotton
Oil Co.
Red Star Milling
Co.

It is a simple device for testing the condition of grain stored in bins or tanks, by giving at all times the accurate temperature of the grain, not merely at the bottom and the top of the bins, but at intervals of five feet up through the bins. It saves you money by eliminating unnecessary turning of grain, which entails shrinkage, time, labor, power and wear on machinery; prevents bin-burned grain; increases working capacity of plants by saving time.

Further data will be furnished on request.

Western Fire Appliance Works
542 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

Use ILLINOIS Corrugated Zinc for the

Roofing and Siding of
Grain Elevators
Warehouses
Sheds and
Farm Buildings



Zinc Cannot Rust

Investigate the low cost of Illinois Corrugated Zinc and compare with your corrugated sheets which require frequent painting to avoid rusting.

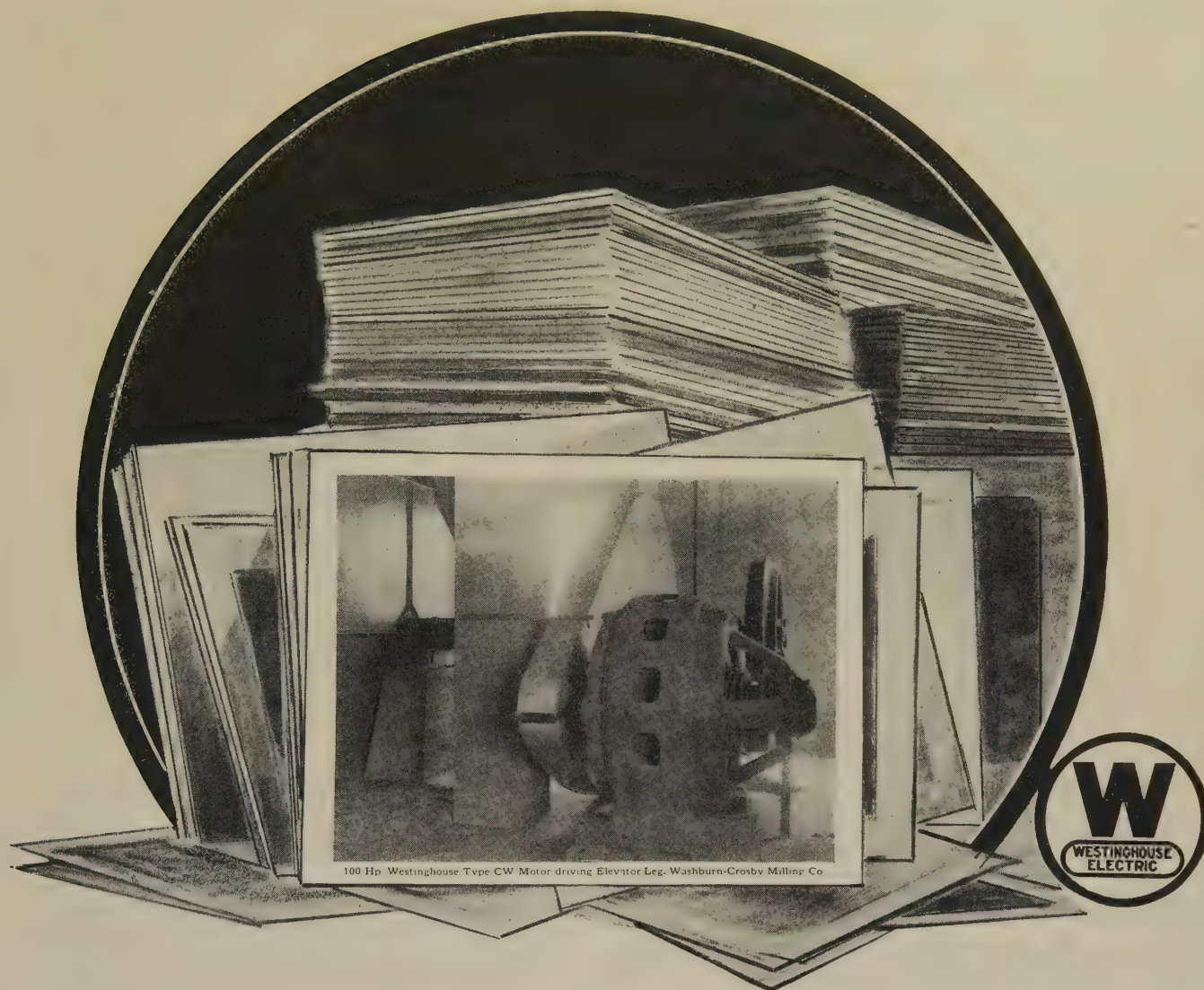
Engineering Service and Prices on Application.

The Illinois Zinc Company

PERU, ILL.

Chicago Office
332 So. Michigan Ave.

New York Office
2 Rector St.



A Thousand Photographs ONE REASON

DID not space limitations forbid, we might show thousands of views of Westinghouse motors and control equipment installed in flour mills and grain elevators. One reason for this popularity is "dog-faithful" reliability.

This stamina in Westinghouse electrical equipment is an in-built quality, resulting from advanced manufacturing methods and a determination to spare no expense in retaining the title "Industry's Choice."

On a quality basis, Westinghouse motors are the least expensive.

Divide the cost by the years they last.

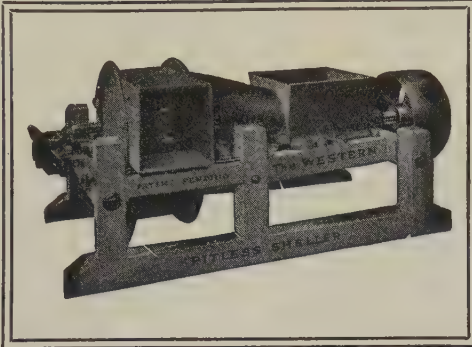
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities of
the United States and Foreign Countries

Westinghouse

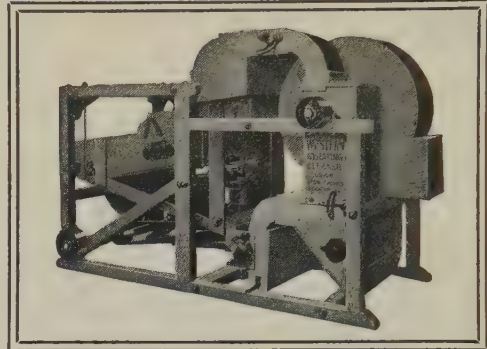
X 82105

WESTERN

Grain Elevator Machinery Shellers and Cleaners



PITLESS SHELLER



GYRATING CLEANER

UNION IRON WORKS - DECATUR, ILL.

MOHAWK



RUBBER BELTING

For many years the **Standard Belting** for elevators.

Specify this belting when contracting
Spts to build or remodel.

Demand it when ordering direct.

The Gutta Percha & Rubber-Mfg. Co.
301 W. Randolph St. CHICAGO
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle

Humphrey Elevator

A Safety Belt Employees Carrier

To Invest In A Humphrey *PAYS!*

In theory, all belt service elevators give valuable service. But to be really profitable, an employees elevator

- must be on the job every day in the year
- must be economical to operate
- must continue to give this kind of service year after year.

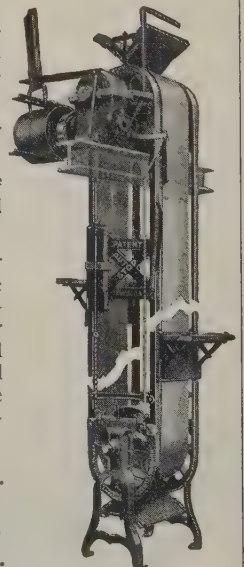
The Humphrey is noted for fulfilling these requirements. The Washburn-Crosby Co., The Postum Cereal Co., the Sperry Flour Co., and other leading mills and elevators throughout the world use Humphreys because they are **sure** of a full return on their investment.

Consult us on your requirements.

Humphrey Elevator Co.

909 Division St. Faribault, Minn.

There is **ONLY ONE GENUINE** Humphrey Elevator



If you want a truck dumping device that will last as long as your elevator—install a

Kewanee

ALL
STEEL TRUCK LIFT

All Steel

A truck lift that is strong, hence dependable—a unit that will last as long as your elevator.

Roller Bearings

A lift that operates on real roller bearings—hence the lift frames work smoothly and easily without jerks.

Patented Safety Guard

That eliminates any chance of mishaps. For the lift cannot rise until the safety guard has risen and surrounded the wheels.

Riveted Steel Air Receiver

Instead of the cheaper welded tank, often furnished with truck dumps.

A Stronger Driveway

For the installation of a Kewanee actually strengthens your driveway instead of weakening it.

Low Installation Cost

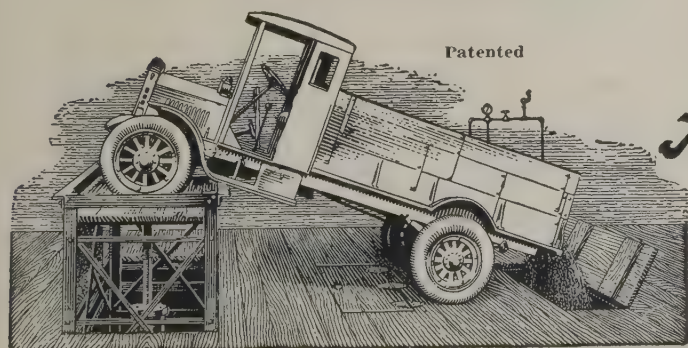
The cost of installing is so little that the total cost is no more—usually less—than for any other reliable device.

Kewanee Truck Lifts are built with just one idea in mind—to build the most serviceable, most substantial device possible—*regardless of cost.*

Yet—many hundreds of installations have proved—the total *installed cost* of a Kewanee is no more, and usually less, than for any other reliable device.

It's always good to know you have bought the best. You have that satisfaction when you buy a Kewanee—and you pay nothing extra for it.

Sold and installed by most all good elevator contractors. If yours does not have blue prints and prices, write us direct.



Kewanee Implement Company

Kewanee, Illinois

Southwestern Distributors

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Its users are its best boosters

We can enthuse about the Jay Bee Mill and do it justly for we know

It is adaptable—it will grind anything your customers bring.

It is durable—since there are no buhrs or gears to break, and nothing to sharpen. Rarely out of order—you have a practical, usable, profitable machine that works for you every day, year after year.

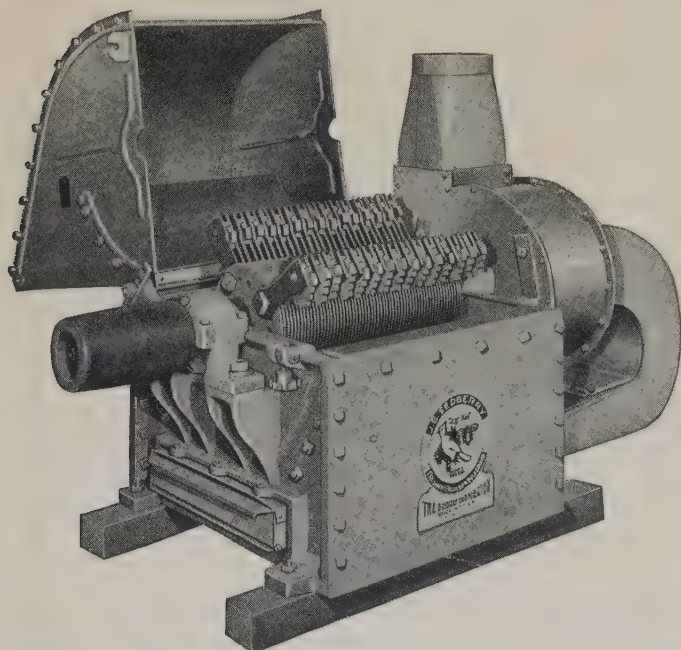
Its product is a quality one—it grinds, tears, smashes anything grown into the finely ground product your customers want.

Don't take our word for all this—but write us and let us send you a list of satisfied users **in your own locality** who will give you an unbiased, fair story of what the Jay Bee will do for you. Ask for our catalogue, too.

BOSSERT CORPORATION, Utica, N. Y.

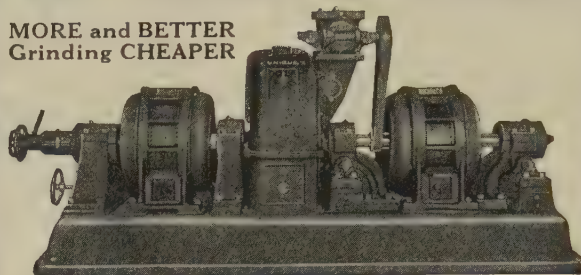
JayBee

CRUSHER—GRINDER—PULVERIZER



For Greatest Profit In Feed Grinding, Employ The UNIQUE BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER



The patented curved arm runnerhead admits of producing a greater volume of grinding.

The tramming device insures uniformity of products at all times.

The improved grinding plates—the high grade ball bearings—and the general substantial construction insure that this increased amount of uniform grinding will be done at the lowest possible cost for general maintenance.

We shall be glad to send you complete description on request. Write us.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 Robinson Bldg.

MUNCY, PA.

CHICAGO OFFICE—111 W. JACKSON BLVD.

The Bauer

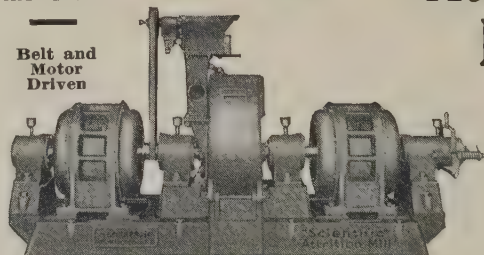
COSTS LESS PER HOUR

Heavy Duty

Attrition
Mills

"The Mill
that Fills
the Bill"

Belt and
Motor
Driven



Accessible
Interior
Self Tram-
ming
Safety Quick
Release

The Bauer Ball-Bearing Motor-Driven Attrition Mill

Put Your Grinding Problems Up to Bauer

Bauer Attrition Mills are made by Attrition Mill Specialists who have made a lifetime study and world-recognized success in building Attrition Mills that increase the output, decrease milling costs and put the Grinding Business in the profit-making class. The Bauer Engineering Department is at your service without cost to you. Let Bauer solve your Grinding Problems.

Send for Catalog

THE BAUER BROS. CO.

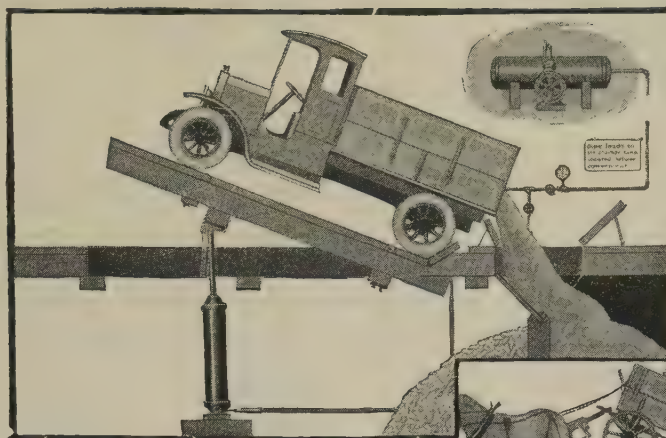
506 BAUER BLDG.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Makers of Bauer Attrition Mills, Corn Crackers, Cake Breakers, Centrifugal Reels, etc.

Globe Combination Auto Truck & Wagon Dump

SIMPLE - RELIABLE - PRACTICAL



**More Globe Dumps
Sold This Year
Than of Any Other
Manufacture**

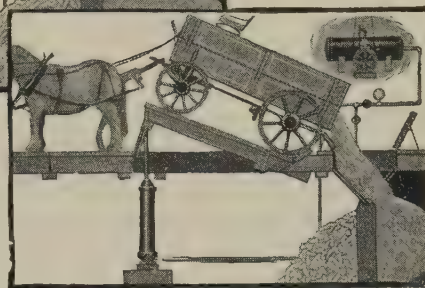
Can be installed in any driveway or on any scale.
Dumps any size Truck, Wagon or Sled, all on one platform, into one pit hole.
Cylinder can either be hung from scale or driveway or set on separate foundation.

Write for Blue Prints or further information

Also Manufacturers of Trapp all steel dump.

Manufactured by
Globe Machinery and Supply Co.

Des Moines, Ia.



*Six years of Actual Service
have proven its Superiority*

Scales with Built in Permanence

Howe Ball Bearing Truck Scales have long life built into their vital parts--the Ball Bearing construction is exclusively a Howe design--it absorbs the shock and jar--and so prolongs the life of the knife edges. For the modern Grain Elevator where grain is handled from trucks (90% of the weight being carried on the rear wheels) Howe 15 and 20-ton Scales are designed to

meet these most severe service conditions and with ample allowance for over-load.

The best way to insure yourself of your fair share of the business is to bring your equipment up to date.

Your weighing equipment is the safe-guard of your profits. Install a Howe Ball Bearing Scale--with permanence built in.

Write Department "B" for complete information.

THE HOWE SCALE COMPANY

RUTLAND, VERMONT

New York
Philadelphia

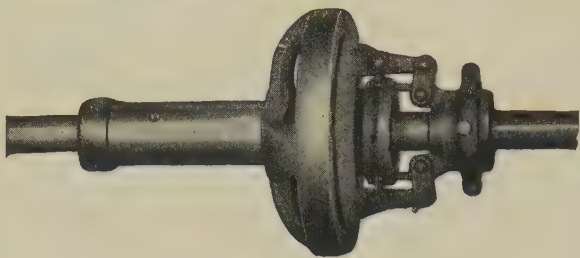
Cincinnati
Atlanta

St. Louis
Minneapolis
Portland

Boston
Pittsburg
New Orleans

Cleveland
Chicago

Kansas City
San Francisco



THE BEYL

PATENTS FEB. 1920
NOV. 1924
DEC. 1924

Maximum Power—Minimum Cost

This plate type, non-combustible friction clutch has but one adjustment and operates successfully on either high or slow speed duty.

Exposed parts encased where required. Write for booklet describing this powerful clutch. A trial will convince you that it is the ideal one for your elevator, mill or factory.

Link Belt Supply Co.
Manufacturers

Minneapolis - Minnesota



The Atlas Car Mover

The Car Mover With Power

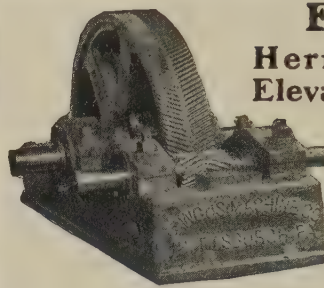
When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.

Compound Action Fully Guaranteed

The Best Car Mover on Earth

APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin



FAWCUS

**Herringbone Gear
Elevator & Conveyor
Drives**

Save 25% to 50% in
maintenance and operating
costs.

Gears enclosed in dust
proof and oil tight cases with
roller bearings.

Efficient - Durable - Compact

FAWCUS MACHINE COMPANY

Pittsburgh, Penn.

A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"

Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both
ways paid by us if you
don't find it worth
the price and
then some.

Get
it from
your dealer

The New Badger
ADVANCE
Car-Mover Co.
Appleton, Wis.

Look for the word
"New Badger"—it
identifies our product



SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



Morse Drives cannot
slip. They do not de-
teriorate with age, but
always keep production
up to the predeter-
mined schedule.

MORSE CHAIN CO.
ITHACA, N. Y.

There is a Morse Engineer near you

Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chicago, Ill.

Cleveland, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Minneapolis, Minn.
New York City

Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
San Francisco, Cal.
St. Louis, Mo.
Toronto, Ont., Can.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

J. E. STEVENS

53 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

Designer and Builder of

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS

L. J. McMILLIN

**ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of
GRAIN ELEVATORS**

Any Size or Capacity

523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

For elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in
the market write us for one.

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

A. F. ROBERTS

ERECTS
ELEVATORS
CORN MILLS
WAREHOUSES

FURNISHES PLANS
ESTIMATES
MACHINERY

SABETHA

KANSAS

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Better Elevators

We have been building up-to-date elevators for 40 years and are prepared to build country elevators in wood or concrete at a reasonable cost. An inspection of any of the numerous plants which we have built will convince you that they are arranged so as to utilize all space to advantage and to facilitate operation with a minimum expense of power and labor. If you are interested in having such a plant, write us.

Reliance Construction Co.

Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses
and Coal Pockets
Wood or Concrete

Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Building - Sioux City, Iowa

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres.

L. W. Ledyerwood, Sec.
A. E. Owen, Supt. Cons.

Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of
MODERN MILLS,
ELEVATORS and
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

C. T. STEVENS

C. E. ROOP

C. B. BARUTIO

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS
GRAND-LACLEDE BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
San Francisco Chicago New York Toronto

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
Elevator Construction at normal prices
W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting



JACKS

For
Grain Elevator
and Silo
Construction

Write for new
literature and prices.

(Patented)

Manufactured and sold by
NELSON MACHINE CO.
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

★★★ The Star Engineering Company ★★★

Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test.
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

★★★ Want a Job?—Advertise in the Situation Wanted columns of the Grain Dealers Journal ★★★

GEO. A. SAATHOFF

CONTRACTOR and
ELEVATOR BUILDER

Mayer Hotel Peoria, Illinois

HORNER & WYATT

Designers of
Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,
Warehouses, Power Plants and
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,
Valuations and Reports.

New Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.



Canadian Government Elevator
Edmonton, Alberta
Capacity 2,500,000 Bushels

OUR principal contracts during the last three years include Elevators for the

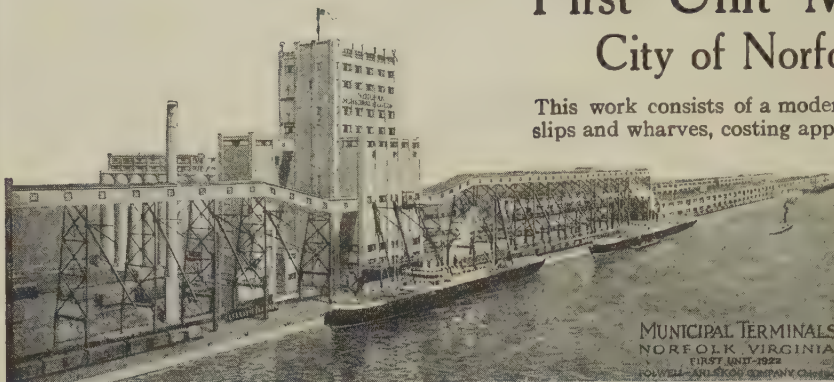
Bawlf Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd, at Port Arthur, Ont.
Stewart Terminals, Ltd., at Port Arthur, Ont.
Canadian Government, at Edmonton, Alta.
Canadian Government, at Prince Rupert, B. C.

Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, Ltd.

General Contractors

720 Palace Building, - Minneapolis, Minnesota
515 Union Bank Building - Winnipeg, Canada

First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.



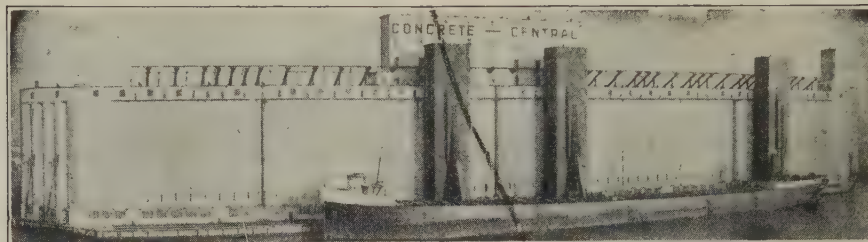
This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Milland Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Most Modern Elevator in the World



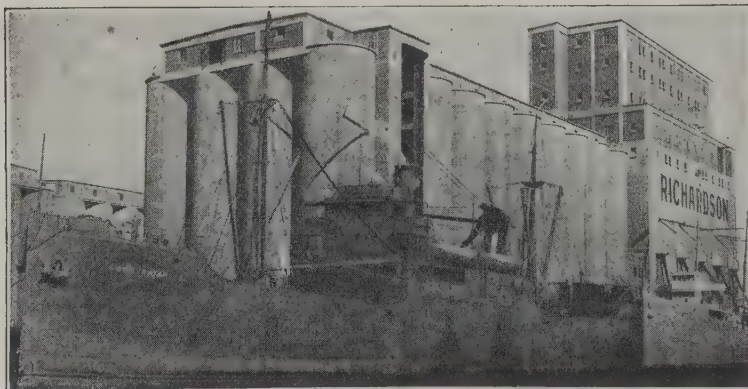
This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

*Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators
We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you
Why not now?*

James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
In All Parts of the World
Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

**THE BARNETT-McQUEEN
COMPANY, LIMITED**

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.



Ralston Purina Co.'s

500,000 bushel elevator and mixed feed plant including hay warehouses, hay grinding mill, office, molasses storage, etc.

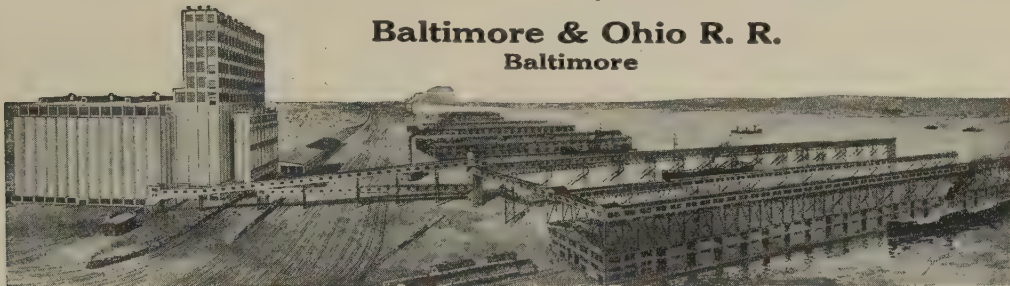
Grain Elevators—Flour
and Feed Mills

Designers and Builders

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Company, 708-9 Mutual Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.

"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore



108 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier
Street

Montreal, Que.

also at

Melbourne,
Australia

Buenos Aires,
Argentina

Vancouver, B. C.

London,
England

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers

2,000,000 Bushel Elevator
3,000 bbl. Flour Mill
Office Building
Power Plant
Warehouses
and other
Buildings

Built by

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Ft. William, Ont.



State Owned Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.



The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.'s
Baltimore, Md.

Terminal Grain Elevator

Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

*The Most Rapid Grain Handling
Plant in the World*

Constructed by

THE **M. A. LONG** CO.

Engineers and Constructors
Grain Elevator Department

Baltimore

Maryland

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—40,000 bushel elevator for sale; on private ground; electric equipment. Address Box 47, Warsaw, Illinois.

NORTHERN INDIANA—10,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale, nearly new, with feed house attached. Lock Box 241, LaGrange, Ind.

NEBRASKA—10,000 bu. elevator for sale on the Mo. Pac. R. R., in good condition. Price \$4,000. Address Henry Brenner, Stella, Nebr.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SOUTHEASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA Elevator for sale in heart of best farming district; big grain territory and low price. Address Box 5, R. 2, Freeman, South Dakota.

INDIANA—30,000 bu. iron clad elevator; 150,000 bu. grain handled yearly. Reason for selling have two elevators and poultry farm. Address 54M3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—25,000 bu. grain elevator, flour and feed house for sale, on C. M. & St. P. R. R.; up-to-date and reasonable. Address E. Hauterbrook, 1272 Walnut St., Green Bay, Wis.

INDIANA—Well located elevator for sale in good city of 10,000, in heart of best farming district in Indiana. Good reason for selling and low price. Address 53Q31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

CENTRAL IOWA—Grain Elevator for sale, metal siding, electric power, fine office and feed house, Globe Dump. On main line Rock Island R. R., between Des Moines and Iowa City. Only elevator in good town of 1500 population. Write 54J30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MARION, NEBRASKA—Elevator and alfalfa mill combined for sale. Fully equipped and in operation; cost of construction \$28,000; wheat capacity 18,000 bus. Located in good wheat and corn district. Good wheat prospect. Price \$6,000. No trade. A real bargain. Address G. W. Shell, Box 395, Garden City, Kansas.

INDIANA—The Galveston Farmers Elevator, located at Galveston, Ind., Cass Co., for sale; capacity 50,000 bus.; in good condition, with a good business. Will be sold on July 20, 1925, at 2 o'clock p. m., to the highest bidder; sale to continue from day to day until sold. Address Walter Chambers, Sec., Galveston, Ind.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Grain elevator, iron clad, electric power, low drive, for sale; warehouses, hay barn, coal bins, etc.; on private ground along B. & O. W. S. R. R. An old established business with plenty of sidelines, in a good town on a concrete road. Price \$10,000. Write 54G9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

INDIANA—40,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale. Address Box 347, Royal Center, Ind.

NORTHWEST IOWA—Two good elevators for sale. In real grain surplus territory. Address M. E. DeWolf, Spencer, Iowa, for details.

INDIANA Grain Elevator for sale, one of the best in the state, with over \$5,000 worth of grain already in. Universal Investment Co., 825 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

NORTH DAKOTA—35,000 bu. elevator for sale, double house, 24 bins, cribbed, on main line Soo Railway. No trades. Write Box 15, Harvey, North Dakota, for particulars.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Several elevators for sale, can sell you one or an entire line. Might accept some trade as part payment. What have you? Address 54M5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN ILLINOIS SNAP—Two cribbed elevators near good school town of 10,000. Easy competition, good territory and fine crop prospect. \$5,000 will handle. Opportunity for all side lines. Address 54M21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

12,000 BU. cribbed elevator, also modern bungalow, garage and chicken house; 65 miles S. W. of Omaha. A money making proposition, no competition; very little feeding. Address 54L1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—6,000 bu. iron clad elevator and feed mill combined, new, also coal, salt and general store, in small town on Burlington R. R., no competition. Address 54L23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTHERN INDIANA—12,000 bu. modern elevator, flour and feed business for sale, county seat city of 11,000 population, 50 miles from Chicago; greatest dairy section in state. Old established going business, good yearly profits. Good reasons for selling. Address 54M8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Grain elevator for sale, low drive, iron clad, gasoline power, with feed grinder, warehouses, hay barn, coal bins, office, etc.; on leased ground on Penn. lines. An old established business with plenty of sidelines; good town on hard road. Price \$15,000. Step into a good business on this purchase. Address 54G10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK & COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE—15,000 bu. iron-clad elevator, electric power, first class condition, 3 lots and good 8 room residence. Also one old elevator with machinery, not used for grain; used in the summer as a water system for handling and loading hogs. Private stock scales in house, in private pen and hog house; fair 7 bin coal shed; hopper scale in elevator; good office with new truck scales. No competition, only buyer and seller. \$25,000, no trade, prompt possession. Poor health reason for retiring. On the main line of the Wab. R. R. between Omaha and St. Louis. H. F. Kruse, Mineola, Iowa.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

MINN.—15,000 bu. grain elevator for sale; gas power; cleaner and loading scale. Address 54F2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Terminal elevator and Kansas Line. 250,000 bus. at half replacement value payments. Allin, Coffeyville, Kansas.

KANSAS—10,000 bu. elevator for sale; profitable business and real bargain for someone. Owner deceased. Price very low. Address Piqua Elevator Co., Piqua, Kan.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—30,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale, modern and in good repair. Come and look it over; a real bargain. Price \$6,000 cash. No trades considered. Address 54K7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—22,000 bu. elevator for sale, cribbed, asbestos covered, on private ground, electric equipment. Good coal and feed business in connection. On CB&QRR in town of 3,000, good schools and churches. Address 54M28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

IOWA—45,000 bu. elevator for sale; excellent condition; concrete coal house 14x70; corn crib 8x38; live town, nearest towns east and west 14 miles, north and south 7 miles; big territory; only live stock buyer; also carry feed lines. Must dispose of property before July 1st on account of ill health. Write 54J1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—FOR SALE \$4,000. One soundly constructed elevator handling feed; house and coal bins together with all equipment and good will; cleared nice profit last year for present owners who desire to sell before wheat harvest. Prospects for crop here unusually good. Now is the time to buy. Communicate direct with The Deedsville Milling Co., Deedsville, Ind.

NEBRASKA—At very low price, a terminal elevator for sale. 150,000 bushel capacity, 30 cars a day handling facilities; large drier; operated by electric motors; on private ground. Ground alone worth more than the price asked for the entire property. Must sell quick to close an estate. For further details write T. M. Waxman, Administrator, 831 So. 11th Street, Lincoln, Nebr.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR TRADE.

ILLINOIS—Two elevators for sale, Champaign Territory, for cash or trade for city residence or Central Illinois eighty. Address 54L25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PLEASE DISCONTINUE our ads in the Journal—results entirely satisfactory. Indiana Dealer.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT TO TRADE for elevator, all or part of 960 acres good, smooth prairie land, Saskatchewan, Can., near good towns. Address 54M17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT to buy elevators in eastern Nebraska. Farmers' elevator competition preferred. Will not pay fancy prices. Will buy bargains only for cash. L. L. Coryell & Son, Lincoln, Nebr.

OHIO—Wanted to buy or lease with privilege of buying, Ohio elevator, or would consider buying half interest and take over management. Must be good business location. Address 54M4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

S. E. MISSOURI—High class eighty-acre farm located on highway; improvements good, water good, growing bale or cotton per acre this year. Price \$150 per acre sale or trade for corn, oats or elevator in corn belt. Address McFadden & Co., Kennett, Mo.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 100-bbl. mill and grain elevator in the heart of hard wheat territory. Low price. Write The Bushton State Bank, Bushton, Kansas, for particulars.

This is going some. You put my ad in one insertion the last issue in December. Have had 28 inquiries from it and sold it today to the second man who looked it over. Illinois dealer.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Three story brick, 75-bbl. N. & M. sifter mill, with 50,000 bu. elevator and coal sheds for sale; best wheat territory in state; private ground, N. K. P. road. Stand thorough investigation. A real opportunity. Address Sharpshville Mill, Elevator & Coal Co., Sharpshville, Ind.

ILLINOIS—Mill and Elevator for sale, capacity 500 bbls., either hard or soft wheat. Storage capacity 100,000 bus. Best built and equipped mill in Ill. Modern to the minute. Latest improved machinery. Two residences next to elevator which rent for \$100 per month. Wavering Bros. Milling Co., Quincy, Illinois.

MILLS FOR SALE.

100 BBL. FLOUR AND FEED MILL for sale. Good town and territory. Will be sold to best bidder. Write or call J. D. Lowe, attorney, Buffalo Center, Ia.

WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT— BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A position buying grain; fourteen years' experience. Good references. Address E. A. Harseim, Aitkin, Minn.

POSITION wanted as flour and feed salesman or package goods salesman in Iowa, salary and expenses. Address 54L11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Position in grain elevator; have had 7 years' experience dealing in grain, seed, wood, etc. Can give good references. Address 54M9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as grain buyer, manager or solicitor; have had experience in buying and selling; can give best of references. Address 54M29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager of elevator; 7 years' experience in grain, coal, feed and lumber; Illinois or Indiana preferred; married; good references; bookkeeper. Address 54M6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager of an elevator or buyer for grain firm; 18 years' experience in grain business; or will lease elevator doing good business. Address 54K16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Position with some good firm soliciting consignments in Iowa; have a good car; know the business and territory well; best of references. Address 54L10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

EXPERIENCED elevator manager and grain dealer desires position as manager of Farmers Elevator or Line Houses, references furnished, good accountant, can leave at once. Address 54L17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager of Farmers' Elevator; 8 years' experience; understand side lines, good bookkeeper. Now employed, desire change. Good references. Salary about \$200. Write 54J31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as manager of Farmers Elevator or Line Co. house; 12 years' experience; now employed but desire change; good references. Can show results from past work. Write 54M2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as Manager of either Line or Farmers' Grain Elevator, in good territory where large volume of business is handled; 9 years' practical experience operating a country elevator, experienced bookkeeper; 36 years of age and married. Can furnish bond. Write 54J7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Competent experienced superintendent for million bushel elevator located in the middle-west. Address 54K1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

PARTNER WANTED.

FOR SALE—Half interest in grain, feed and custom grinding business. Address Paul Leinekugel, Box 83, Sauk City, Wis.

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

WAGNER motor for sale, 25 h. p., single phase, including rheostat and ammeter; used 2 years. North Iowa Grain Co., Mason City, Ia.

FOR SALE—One 15 h. p., single phase Century motor, back-gear four to one, in good running order. Waldschmidt & Schneider, Metamora, Ill.

5 H. P. ELECTRIC MOTOR, 3 phase, 220 volt, A. C., 1200 r. p. m., ring oiling; in good condition; guaranteed to work. Price \$75 f. o. b. Amboy, Ill. F. S. Brooks, Amboy, Ill.

MOTORS WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY one second-hand 7½ H. P. single phase electric motor, 1200 or 1800 speed, complete with starter. Give price and condition of motor first letter. Address Room 3, Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

GAS ENGINE—30 h.p. Stover, excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—15 HP. Gasoline Engine, used less than six months. Elevator changed to electric. Chas. E. Gilman Elevator, Fisher, Ill.

ONE FAIRBANKS-MORSE Engine, 9 H. P., for sale, A1 condition, 44 amp. Generator switch board and battery jars. Will sell at 25% of cost price. Elroy Wright, Dana, Ill.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE Kerosene or Gas Engine for sale, 20 H. P., Type NB, used 90 days, good as new. Bargain \$300. Address A. B. Martin Grain Co., La Fontaine, Indiana.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

SCALES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—30,000 lb. Howe warehouse or hopper scale, \$100. KOCH, Hutchinson, Kansas.

ONE 15 TON FAIRBANKS Truck Scale for sale in original crate. For price write The Farmers Co-operative Co., Boswell, Ind. R. F. D.

RICHARDSON Automatic Grain Receiving or Shipping, latest self compensating type scale, has only weighed 4 cars of grain. W. C. Bailey, 220 Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size, or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT FOR SALE.

WE HAVE the very best kind of Protector-graph check protector machine for sale. Brand new. KINSEY BROS., North Manchester, Ind.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New elevator boot pan, 8 gauge steel, 14 ft. top. Address Simmons Seed Company, Moorhead, Minn.

GRUENDLER FEED GRINDER light type W 27 for sale, new—never used; \$300 f. o. b. Browns, Ill. E. H. Morris, Browns, Ill.

ATTRITION MILL.

Two 36-in. Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mills cheap for quick sale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

FOR SALE—Eureka grain cleaner, 250 bushel capacity; portable car loader; 6 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine. Address Stevens Scott Grain Co., Wichita, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One size 20 single head Diamond Attrition Mill mounted with on 15 h. p., 3 phase General Electric Motor. Used very little. For price write A. G. Dahl, Dawson, Minn.

ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—1 Barnard & Leas Wheat Cleaner, size 60, capacity 800 bushels hour. 1 Ehrsam Roller Mill with three sets of rolls. Size of rolls 9 by 24.

Machines in good condition and priced right. Berthoud Farm Products Co., Berthoud, Colo.

WANTED to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

FOR SALE—Three 2½ Prinz & Rau patented graders and separators for barley, corn, wheat, etc., present sieves for barley.

One No. 2 Prinz patented double Shaker Barley Receiving Separator, guaranteed good as new, purchased by us from firm who had hardly used same and always best of attention and care given machinery.

Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.
Box 12, Milwaukee, Wis.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.

9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Feed Rolls: Acme, Allis and Noye, three high 9x24; one 2 pr. high 9x30; one 2 pr. high 9x24. Attrition Mills: One 24" motor driven Bauer Bros. single head; 1 Monarch 20" motor driven; 1 Monarch double head BB belt driven. Large Elevators. 20" BB Dreadnaught; plain bearing mills; one 24" Dreadnaught; one 20" Robinson; one 18" Halsted; one 16" Diamond Huller BB; Dust Collectors a specialty; 1 Huhn Wheat Drier; 1 Eureka Magnetic Separator; Steel Tanks 4'x11; corn shellers; corn scourers; corn meal bolters; wheat cleaners and scourers, all makes and sizes; 2 Midget Marvel Mills; 1 bag or barrel elevator 75' high; automatic, hopper and Floor Scales; Reels; Bran and Flour Packers; Feed Mixers; Tighteners; Clutches; Pulleys; Shafting; Hangers. Everything for the Elevator. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

OWENS Cleaner, Dual 50 for sale; 1st class condition. Buchanan Elvtr. Co., Buchanan, N. D.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—One No. 1 Hess Grain Drier, complete, in use only 3 months. Present price \$900 f. o. b. Chicago, will sell for \$450 f. o. b. Franklin, Tex. C. B. Carter, Franklin, Texas.

There will be no need of running our advertisement further, we are practically sold out. The advertisement in your paper brought very good results.—Wisconsin firm.

ATTENTION! BARGAIN.

Four 120-bushel Nordyke & Marmon Driers and Coolers, latest style. Wire us for price on these. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT (almost new) for sale, consisting of: Hoskins electric ash muffle furnace, Model FD 203. Fairbanks and Toledo grain scales. Address Saint Paul Trust Company, Saint Paul, Minn.

TIME PAYMENTS ALLOWED on the Boss Air Blast Combination Cleaner and Car Loader. Equipped with motors if needed. Loads cars without scooping. Boosts grades. Quickly pay for themselves. Maroa Mfg. Co., Maroa, Ill.

HAVE NO KICK COMING: Cancel ad. We are so flooded with replies that we will be kept busy for months to come. We certainly were glad to know that every morning brought us queries for our equipment and always in their letters they would say that they noticed the ad in the Grain Dealers Journal. It is a great thing for us as long as we can supply the demand.—E. J.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Portable grain car loader, second hand, must be in good condition; state price. Address Geo. Branstool, Utica, Ohio.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for a first-class 24 inch plate used attrition feed mill. Write KINSEY BROS., North Manchester, Ind.

WANTED—A Clipper seed cleaner No. 16 or 47 with traveling brush. Give particulars and price. Address Brillion Mill & Elevator Co., Brillion, Wis.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

Have You Seed For Sale?

Do You Wish To Buy Seed?

See our "Seeds For Sale—Wanted" Department This Number

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy manila, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.75 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.50 per hundred, f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

FUNNY STORIES WANTED.

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.



HAY SPECIALISTS

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Triplicating Grain Ticket Book; binding damaged in reshipment. Price \$1.50 and postage. Order "Bargain 19 G. T."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register—One copy of a quick index to records of all cars handled, \$1.75 and postage. Order "Soiled 42."

One Railroad Claim Book containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit and index. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Special 411-A."

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index. \$1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Grain Receiving Register, for recording wagon loads of grain as received; 200 pages; space for 8,200 wagon loads. Slightly soiled—used as printer's sample. Price \$2.00 and postage. Order "Special 12AA."

Grain Storage Receipts—A book of 50 receipts and 50 stubs with space for essential facts regarding each lot of grain stored. 25c and postage. Order "Special Form 4."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts, contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3½x5½, 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COBURG, IOWA.

McGreer Bros., whlse. seed corn our specialty.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.

North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED.

I have received very good results from my ad and will send you some more business when I have seeds to sell.—A. J.

FOR SALE—Any quantity and quality of seed you want to purchase. If you don't find what you want in the "Seeds for Sale" section, advertise for it.

Universal Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce the telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is 4½x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.
BUYERS—SELLERS
Field and Garden Seeds
Cincinnati - - - Ohio

A Kansas dealer, who advertised his elevator for sale in the Journal, at a stipulated price, received so many replies from prospective buyers he decided to keep it.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA
Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY
Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.
Headquarters for
RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
First and Victor Streets St. Louis, Missouri

COURTEEN SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
WEEKLY PRICE LIST ON REQUEST



CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO.
FIELD SEEDS
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want to
buy, by using a

Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ad.

KELLOGG
SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

North American Seed Co.
WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS
Milwaukee, Wisc.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

A Trial Order

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
305 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month for one year just to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions and experiences of other grain dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars.

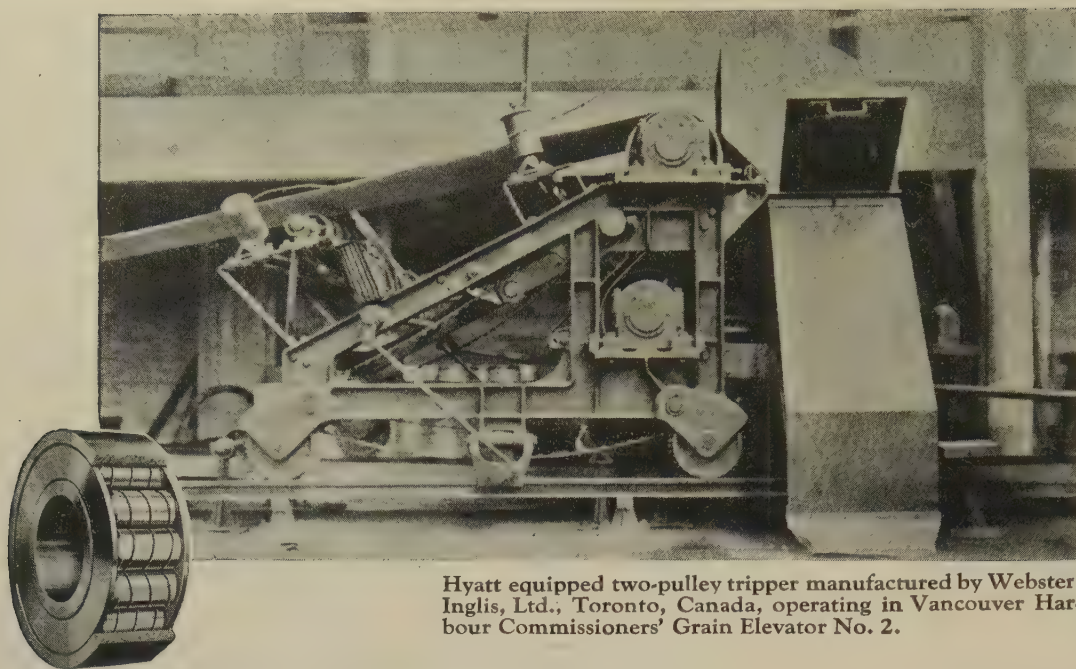
Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

.....bus.

State.....

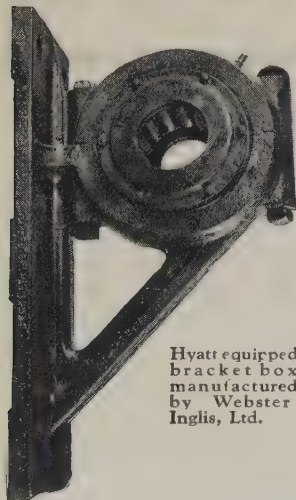


Hyatt equipped two-pulley tripper manufactured by Webster Inglis, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, operating in Vancouver Harbour Commissioners' Grain Elevator No. 2.

Canada's leading manufacturers build Hyatt bearings into their conveying and elevating equipment



Hyatt equipped ball and socket self-aligning pillow block manufactured by Webster Inglis, Ltd.



Hyatt equipped bracket box manufactured by Webster Inglis, Ltd.

WEBSTER INGLIS, LTD., are one of the leading conveying and elevating equipment builders of Canada. The quality of materials and workmanship used by them in the manufacture of this equipment is fundamentally responsible for the success which has resulted from its operation. Hyatt bearings were selected for this equipment to insure high quality at its most vital points.

Hyatt equipped idler, drive, head, tail, take-up, bend and snub pulleys, trippers, elevator leg head, boot and back leg idler pulleys and transmission machinery furnished by Webster Inglis, Ltd., are operating satisfactorily in several of the largest installations in Canada. In this equipment the use of Hyatt roller bearings is resulting in the following distinct operating advantages:

1. **Power Saving**—Reduction of 20% to 50% in the power required to start and run the conveyor, due to decreased friction in the idler pulleys.
2. **Lower Lubrication Costs**—80% savings in lubricant and lubricating labor due to oiling intervals of three to four months.
3. **Durability**—Longer belt and machinery life due to lower tension, resulting from reduced horse power pull.
4. **Dependability**—Uninterrupted operation through absence of sticking pulleys.
5. **Safety**—Elimination of dust explosion hazard from overheated bearings.

Complete information on the manner of applying Hyatt bearings to conveying and elevating equipment will be furnished on request by our engineers, without obligation.

Write for a copy of the Hyatt conveyor bulletin. It contains designs, photographs of installations, list of users and valuable engineering data.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
NEWARK DETROIT CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
WORCESTER PITTSBURGH PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHARLOTTE MILWAUKEE

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JUNE 25, 1925

A WELL COOPERED car generally delivers at destination all the grain entrusted to it for transportation.

THE CHEERFUL MESSAGES brightening our daily mail since the general rain storms are just as cheering to our readers as to the writers.

WE ARE glad box cars do not leak grain in transit any more, at least grain shippers do not see them leaking or they would report each car to us for publication.

GRAIN DEALERS of the Pacific Northwest at their recent meeting seem to be agreed that a futures market in that territory would greatly assist them in weathering fluctuating markets.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as the result of royal decree will be placed in every public place of the Canary Islands, but private grain elevators in North America by a private decree or lack of it are deprived of this well recognized protector.

USING BI-SULPHIDE of Carbon for cooling grain is accompanied with such great danger of explosion and fire that it should not be necessary to warn any one interested in the property against indulging in such a hazardous practice. It is comparatively easy to cool hot grain of any kind by running it through a fan or turning it over by elevating and re-elevating, so that it should not be necessary ever seriously to consider the use of any gas which evaporates rapidly enough to carry off heat.

THE LONG DROUGHT materially increased the quantity of grain used for feed over that consumed last year when pastures were green all summer.

READERS everywhere will be delighted with the improved conditions reflected in the many reports published on our pages devoted to "Crop Reports." Grain dealers everywhere are taking a more cheerful view of the prospects.

CREDIT FOR CASH or merchandise seldom helps any grain elevator operator to attain success, but it frequently brings disaster and ruin to those who persist in granting it. Selling for cash enables the dealer to turn over his capital many times a year and thereby reduce his interest charge.

ONCE AGAIN the Chicago Board of Trade officials are planning to reform its clearing house with a view to facilitating the clearing of future trades. Doubtless the adoption of a simpler and a more economical method would benefit the market and the trade, but we doubt that any new plan of clearing would prevent rapid or wide fluctuations.

THE ADDRESS of Henry L. Goemann before the Industrial Traffic League which is echoed in this number reflects in but a small way his earnest work in behalf of the grain trade during recent years. Although Mr. Goemann is no longer engaged in the grain business he enjoys keeping close in touch with the grain trades problems and in helping the members of the trade to better business conditions.

ALL GRAIN TRADE associations as well as business organizations in other lines seem a unit in resolving against the continual flood of useless and meddling legislation, yet they do nothing to check the enactment of more laws. When all the business and professional organizations of the land join together in a common fight against this useless flood of petty regulations, the politicians will sit up and take notice.

DUMPING GRAIN as soon as harvested has long been the common practice of farmers in need of ready cash and doubtless they will continue this practice until creditors cease urging them to pay up. Storing grain in public warehouses does not help matters much because the grain is virtually in a public show window and its existence soon becomes known to buyers everywhere. The best place for the farmers to store grain is on the farm out of sight.

BUCKET SHOPS are not near so numerous as thirty years ago, but we still have enough to separate all the bucolics from their money with ease and dispatch. So many frauds and fakers are shown up every day the wonder is any money is left for investment in legitimate enterprises. The agitators and promoters of various farm movements have taken so much money from the farmers during recent years it will be necessary for them to enjoy several bountiful crops before they will again have a surplus. In the meantime every grain dealer should show up the swindlers at every opportunity.

WHENEVER the farmers of the surplus grain states get back on easy street they will be in a position to judge more intelligently of the wastefulness of the practice which has been common in some sections of attempting to market grain through pools; and the pool promoters will be sent back to work.

TURNING A DEFICIT into a surplus is a very commendable although a somewhat difficult task that many grain dealers have set for themselves and are now carefully struggling for the desired results. A struggle is sure to develop a lot of painstaking conscientious merchants who should be able to weather the trying ordeals of real prosperity which all the grain trade prophets insist is on its way.

KANSAS grain dealers at a recent local meeting started a campaign to get the state grain inspection department entirely out of politics. Whenever an inspection department is organized and conducted solely for the purpose of promoting commerce, the fees will be reduced, the unnecessary surplus paid out only for legitimate expenses of the department and the drones on the force will be discarded.

THE AGITATORS for the enforced use of the metric system in the U. S. are not receiving much encouragement from merchants whose scales and measures would be junked by such arbitrary action of Congress. The metric system is legal for those who prefer it, yet the grain trade does not use it and will never change voluntarily. Business men generally are sick and tired of governmental dictation.

SOME OF the bureaucratic boards and commissions in Washington which have been instructed by the Senate to make certain investigations are disposed to ignore the Senate's instructions and to persist in challenging the Senate's authority with the natural result that several powerful members of that august body are now planning on the abolition of unnecessary boards and commissions. That will delight tax payers everywhere.

A CLEAN ELEVATOR is of more advantage to the owner than he generally thinks as is clearly proven by the experience of the St. Paris Grain Co. of St. Paris, Ohio, whose elevator was struck by lightning during a heavy storm one Saturday evening and not discovered until the following day. The fire went out from lack of fuel; the elevator was clean, free from chaff and dirt. The manager writes, "It was just a 20th Century miracle. That's all."

ASSESSING extortionate charges for side track privileges to grain dealers who maintain at their own expense a depot for bulk grain while the general public is permitted to use the same tracks free of charge is a rank discrimination which no grain dealer will long stand for. The country grain elevator always has been a large freight producer for the railroads and at one time was encouraged by most carriers through the granting of liberal loading fees or reduced freight rates. Today if he is to receive recognition for the service rendered the public and the carrier, he must insist upon having fair treatment from carriers.

THE RULE of telegraph companies seeking to make their own employees—the messenger boys, the agents of the message sender, is a very weak effort to avoid their own responsibility. The messenger boys who collect and deliver messages are paid by the companies, hence are the agents of the telegraph companies and the patrons of the telegraph company should refuse to permit the telegraph companies to escape the responsibility for delays in messages between the office of the sender and the addressee. If the grain dealers are ever to have the telegraph service to which they are entitled, and which is essential to their success, then they must persist in demanding accurate, quick service.

JESSE LIVERMORE is generally credited with having stampeded the inexperienced traders in the wheat market last Spring. Be that as it may, the raid of short sellers scared the inexperienced traders. They became panic stricken and jumped over the cliff to a lower level. The Chicago Board of Trade was in no wise to blame for either the presence or punishment of the inexperienced. By their persistent buying they boosted the market, but lacked nerve and capital to sustain it at the high figures it attained. While the general public no doubt believed in and wanted \$2.00 wheat, supply and demand does not seem to justify such a high figure. The Chicago Board of Trade was in no wise interested in the market, but it will be crucified at Washington next winter if the farm block, the radicals and the agitators who live off the farmers have their way. The resolution on the price of farm products recently adopted by the Illinois State Legislature is a fair sample of what is to be expected from the agitators and the scheming politicians who always are willing to endorse and support any resolution or movement that promises to gain them the attention of the farmer vote.

Resumption of Trading in Privileges.

The change of sentiment in favor of resumption of trading in privileges is gratifying to those who have known all along that puts and calls had their legitimate use as an insurance.

When the tax of 20 cents per bushel was imposed by the federal government the purpose was to prohibit trading in puts and calls. The government has no constitutional power to prohibit such trading. Its tax amounts to a fraud on the constitution; but many grain dealers were indifferent as they felt the privileges were being used for gambling in a cheap way, and they were not aware of the benefit that accrued to themselves in making the market steadier. In fact, one element, purely speculative, desired puts and calls abolished so that the market would have a wider daily range and be more attractive to traders.

Many dealers in cash grain now declare their greatest difficulty is the wild fluctuation of the market. When they buy grain one day they may have to take a big loss the next on account of such extreme ranges as 5 to 10 cents per bushel. With the protection of puts their loss would be limited. With free trading in privileges the number of bidders and bids for cash grain both during the day and after the

close would increase with the increasing safety, making the market better for all dealers.

The resumption of trading in privileges must wait, however, until Congress convenes or until the Court gives a decision in the Trusler case.

Time of Filing Telegraph Messages.

Telegraph companies which refuse to place time of filing on messages delivered, thereby cast reflection on the reliability of their service because by refusing to give the time of filing they deny the recipient knowledge of how long they have taken in transmitting the message so he is unable to check up on them or to know how much time has expired since the sender of the message started it to him. In the case of bids for grain a recipient of a delayed message wonders if he is justified in spending the price of a message to accept the bid.

If the users of the telegraph service would bring sufficient pressure to bear, doubtless all telegraph companies would soon recognize the wisdom of transmitting the hour of receipt with each message and thereby greatly increasing the value of the service of the recipients. Some grain buyers who are extensive users of the telegraph add the hour message is written to the date and thereby help the addressee to determine the value of the message upon its receipt.

Henry L. Goemann's address before the National Industrial Traffic League on this subject which is published elsewhere in this number, stirred the organization to action and its Secretary will enlist the support of other national organizations in a general campaign to bring about the transmission of the time of the filing with each message.

Limiting Daily Fluctuations.

The proposition made by the U. S. Supervisor of Future Trades that daily fluctuations in the prices of grain be limited is so impractical as to be almost ridiculous. Cash handlers of grain are a unit in opposition to wide jumps in the market, but how to prevent them without so handicapping either the longs or the shorts as to prevent the market reflecting the daily conditions is a real problem. Limiting the fluctuations in the U. S. would have the effect of driving the speculative trade to Winnipeg, Liverpool, Buenos Aires, and other grain speculative markets where men would be permitted to buy and sell in keeping with their own convictions and ability as supported by the latest and best information obtainable.

Placing a limit on the daily fluctuations would oftentimes prevent scalpers from getting out of the market. It also might prevent millers from getting wheat much needed to enable them safely to bid for a large order of flour to go abroad. If the market had already reached the limit proscribed then the scalper, the miller, and the country elevator man who wished to hedge against their holdings or their prospective orders would be sorely handicapped and in reality denied the use of the market, because it had already reached the limit fixed by the autocratic bureaucrats.

It may be possible to run a government bureau in keeping with the letter of the rules

and regulations fixed for the operation of that bureau, but men in business often find it necessary to throw all rules or previous convictions to the winds and to act quickly. It is at just such times that the protection of the future market is sorely needed by the cash handlers of grain. Every time theorists from the government bureaus come forward with suggestions for the control or regulation of business, their impractical ideas invariably make a worse mess of business than ever.

While the varying conditions of supply and demand may not now fully justify the wide spreads in the daily wheat market, the toleration of this apparent manipulation is fully justified by the real service rendered producers and consumers by the future market as a rule. The wide fluctuations this month may be justified by conditions but the timid or uninformed speculator has no right to venture into a market under existing uncertain conditions of the growing crop unless fortified with ample funds to meet a quick change in the market.

The Value of a Name.

The promoters of any business conducted under a name reflecting quality of goods or service are involuntarily striving to keep that business in harmony with its name and its claims. The business without a name and without specific claims is not pushed with enthusiastic effort, hence is not attractive to the average possible customer. The merchant who is able to reflect his ambition to serve the public in a name or in repeated announcements not only spurs his efforts with an enterprising stimulus, but he inspires others with his desire to serve well.

Seldom has the true advantage of establishing a definite ideal been more emphatically reflected in results than in the new practice of the Pennsylvania Railroad in giving specific names to its fast through freight trains. Every one identified with the operation of each one of these trains seems to be imbued with an inexplainable desire to make the service rendered by his train even better than its name implies. The trains which were first named have since established the best record in the company's history for regularity and promptness. The railway company has discovered that giving a train a name helps to establish its individuality, gives it a real personality and inspires all those identified with its operation with a common desire to insure its safe and prompt arrival at destination every day.

Every one of nine such fast trains established a record for perfect performances the first two months they were operated under their own names, and now they have a reputation to maintain. The Pennsylvania officials are so delighted with the improved results following the naming of fast freight trains that they propose to name twenty-nine additional trains with the hope that all those identified with the operation of each may take a keener delight in bringing its service up to the highest standard.

Country elevator operators can easily take a lesson from this experience of the Pennsylvania. The majority of such elevators are without a name or sign of any kind. Pride in their appearance or promise in their service seems to

be foreign to the aim and ambition of many operators.

John Jones who operates that fine big modern elevator at the edge of town desires to be of real service to the farmers. He wants to pay them every cent he can for all the grain they have to offer. He aspires to be the farmers' friend, but he doesn't tell anyone. He keeps his aspirations to himself. If he branded his elevator with his name, the "John Jones Elevator, The Farmers' Friend," he would have the additional urge to live up to the name. The farmers might expect more of him, but he would be fortunate in the confidence inspired in his customers and prospective customers by the promise of the sign. The man without an ideal in business must find it decidedly difficult to arouse much enthusiasm over its future, while the man with a clear cut purpose that is reflected in his sign or his advertising has an interesting line of work to live up to. His business life becomes one of eager achievement rather than dull drudgery.

Indiana Grain Dealers in Mid-Summer Conference.

Michigan City, Ind., July 25.—[Special Telegram.]—Fully 150 Indiana grain dealers gathered at this beautiful city by the lake to join in the mid-summer conference of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The morning was spent in registering and friendly greetings.

The visitors enjoyed a luncheon with the Rotary Club, music by Gus Edwards' Orchestra.

Rotarian A. E. Reynolds of Crawfordsville addressed the dealers on the Problems of the Grain Dealer and the Farmer.

Pres. E. K. Sowash of South Bend called the dealers to order in the Spaulding Hotel at 2 p. m. and all were welcomed to the city by W. K. Greenbaum of the Chamber of Commerce, who dwelt upon deep waterways and the advantages to the grain shippers of a terminal elevator at Michigan City.

H. H. Deam, Bluffton, moved that a com'te be appointed to investigate the practicability of a terminal elevator and the motion was carried.

Congressman A. J. Hickey deplored the increasing number of government bureaus, stressed the importance of efficient transportation and warned his audience that legislation will not solve the farmer's problems.

Frank J. Delany, Chicago, gave an interesting and instructive address on Grain Marketing which will be published in the next number.

C. D. Morris of the Com'te on Public Relations of the Western Railways explained the Transportation Act and urged equal regulations all classes of transportation.

President Sowash appointed V. E. Butler, Indianapolis; Chas. Ray, Kouts, and Bennett Taylor of Lafayette, a com'te to draft resolutions.

Prof. G. I. Christie, Purdue University, outlined the progress of the work of the Commission on Deep Waterways and said deep waterways were bound to win. He explained that Michikoff and Purkoff wheat were developed at Purdue and urged their planting because of the large yields assured.

The dealers adjourned for an extended ride thru the traveling dunes along Lake Michigan.

A damage suit for \$10,000 has been filed against J. C. Lowry, Englewood, Kans., by the Kansas Wheat Growers' Ass'n, alleging the spreading of false reports. If the pool would publish the results of each year's pool the public would not be quick to credit the plausible rumors.

"Mr. Meant-to" has a comrade,
And his name is "Didn't-do,"
Have you ever chanced to meet them?
Did they ever call on you?
These two fellows live together
In the house of "Never-Win,"
And I'm told that it is haunted
By the ghosts of "Might have been."

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

The Pool in Indiana?

Grain Dealers Journal: I was told a short time ago that the Indiana Wheat Pool formed a little over a year ago was a success and a benefit to the farmers that joined it. From all that I ever observed of this matter I was under the impression that this pool was no more real benefit to the farmer than any of the rest of these so-called pools.

If there is any data to show the volume of business this pool did, the profit or loss to the farmer as compared to handling his own grain, or other information concerning the same, I would like to have this information.—Chas. P. Kennell, Camp Grove, Ill.

Ans.: The latest data on the Indiana pool was published on pages 586 and 587 of the Journal for May 10; and, as there stated, no one will know what has been the handling cost until the close of the fiscal year on June 30. This pool is described on page 642 of the Journal for May 25, 1924; and this and other pools are analyzed on page 405 of the Journal for Sept. 25, 1924.

The Indiana Wheat Growers Ass'n, Herman Steen, sec'y, writes under date of June 18: "This ass'n handled 1,517,000 bus. of wheat of the 1924 crop. Final settlement has not been made with members. Members have already received \$1.25 per bushel on basis of No. 2 and final settlement will be made in the course of the next few weeks. It is not possible at this time to state just what the amount of the final settlement will be except that it will be a substantial amount above the amount already paid the members."

Charge for Side Track?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have a proposition in regard to side track here. We have not been able to get anything definite on it. Some few years ago we signed a contract with the railroad company agreeing to pay them so much money each year for so many feet of track now the contract was signed under the impression that every one along the line had to do the same, we find that they are not doing it and also the public is using it the same as we do. Is there any Court ruling on this and if so where will we be able to find it?

Our contract calls for so many feet on four different parts of track; and the public uses two of these as much as we do. On the contract they have us bound in every way possible, making us liable for any and all accidents that may happen on this track. We pay the railroad \$158 per year for this amount of trackage and have been paying it for four or five years.

We must do something at once.—The Conover Grain Co., Conover, O.

Ans.: The fact that the railroads are not enforcing the leases elsewhere warrants a dealer in refusing to comply with unreasonable conditions in his own lease.

In the recent case by the N. & M. Lumber Co. against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co., reported in 235 Pac. Rep. 794, the Supreme Court of Washington decided that

"In agreement of lumber company and railroad for construction of spur track to serve sawmill, provision relieving lumber company from paying to railroad maintenance costs of spur if spur were used for benefit of industries established thereon, or extension thereof, and not owned or operated by lumber company,

would relieve lumber company in a case where industry was not immediately on or next to spur track, as where shingle company situated 200 ft. from the spur used the spur, transporting its goods at its own expense to and from the spur."

The foregoing is practically the position of the Conover Grain Co., and altho the relief clause is probably not in its agreement, the principle is the same, and this decision can be cited with telling effect upon the representatives of the railroad company. The railroad company's own legal department can inform its representatives, in view of the C. M. & St. P. decision, that it is advisable to yield to the demands of the Conover Grain Co.

How Many Oats in 60,000 Capacity Car?

Grain Dealers Journal: I bought a 60,000 capacity car of oats of the Salina Produce Co. The confirmation called for one 60,000 capacity car, and I received an 80,000 lb. car containing 64,000 lbs. They claim that they had the privilege of shipping me 66,000 lbs. if they so desired. Just how many pounds of oats are supposed to be loaded in a 60,000 capacity car?—W. H. Christensen, mgr. Norway Elevator Co., Norway, Kan.

Ans.: Rule 32 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n provides that:

"If a 60,000 pounds capacity car is specified a carload of shelled corn, wheat, milo maize, rye, kafir corn, barley or feterita shall be 60,000 to 66,000 lbs., and of ear corn or oats 48,000 to 54,000 pounds."

"In case of default" section (b) of the rules provides that "If a 60,000 lb. capacity car is specified a carload of * * * oats shall be 51,000 lbs."

Sec. (c) provides: If the seller loads more than 54,000 lbs. of oats allowed by the rule in the size contracted for the buyer shall accept it on contract and adjust the shortage or surplus between actual weights and the amounts shown in Sec. (b) at the fair market value on the day after the car is unloaded.

Therefore there would be the difference between 64,000 and 51,000 lbs. to be settled for at the fair market value on the day after the car is unloaded; but this contemplates loading in the size car contracted for, so that if the market went against the buyer or he could not use that many oats, he had a right to refuse tender of an 80,000 car on a 60,000 contract, so that whatever settlement is made must be satisfactory to the buyer.

Evidently the seller in this case was not aware of the fact that the 66,000 lbs. permissible in a 60,000-lb. car did not apply to oats, the confusion being assisted by the carrier's permission to load 10 per cent above marked capacity.

Settlement for Short Delivery?

Grain Dealers Journal: On June 17 we bought an eighty capacity car of No. 3 yellow corn in transit at 113½ Chicago. Car was at destination the following morning and proved to be a sixty instead of an eighty. Market broke three cents on the 18th, date of arrival.

Shipper insists that we cancel the underfill, approximately three hundred bushels, and allow him the full break in the market, in other words pay him \$9 cash for the underfill.

Please advise in your Journal what the rules are concerning such transactions, also what is customary with the trade in making settlements of this kind.—R. Molloy, Mitchell, S. Dak.

Ans.: We know of no rule of the trade requiring a buyer to accept a 60,000 capacity car on a contract for an 80,000 capacity.

Courtesy to the seller requires the buyer to offer to accept the car on a basis that is reasonable, and if this offer is not acceptable to the seller, the latter is guilty of breach of contract unless he can get another car of the size required to the buyer within contract time of shipment.

According to law buyer could go ahead and accept the car at \$1.13½ for the number of bushels actually in the car, without saying anything to the seller. The seller would be bound by his tender of the 60,000 and he would have no recourse.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas co-operative marketing law was declared valid by the state supreme court June 6. The Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n was held "not a combination in restraint of trade or organized to create a monopoly."

Board of Trade Not Responsible for Price Fluctuations

[From an Address by Frank L. Carey, Pres. Chicago Board of Trade before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n]

The eyes of the nation have been turned upon the grain trade in recent months.

This new interest was created, as you know, by reason of the extreme price fluctuations during the first three months of the year. As the Chicago Board of Trade is the great center of futures trading in grain, criticism for such fluctuations has been directed chiefly at that association.

The Chicago Board of Trade was no more responsible for the steady rise in wheat prices than it was for the later decline in prices. Any one familiar with the grain business and the present methods of marketing is well aware of that fact. The Chicago Board of Trade neither buys or sells grain. It simply provides a trading place for buyers and sellers of the world and enforces rules governing such trading. It is because the Board of Trade is the hub of grain marketing that a substantial part of agriculture blames that exchange for any sudden price adjustment which may be disturbing to owners of grain.

Perhaps never before has the market gone through a more difficult period than that which began with the upward swing of prices.

When a world shortage of wheat seemed inevitable last summer the speculator, so often pointed to as serving no commendable purpose, foresaw the situation and stepped into the market. Prices marched steadily upward at a time when the farmer was disposing of the bulk of his crop.

In this connection, it may be stated that during the last six months of 1924, the Chicago and other markets absorbed enormous receipts of wheat without a break in price. To be exact, from July to November receipts at primary markets in the United States were 362,000,000 bushels, against 221,000,000 bushels the preceding year. In other words the farmer dumped on the market in five months 141,000,000 bushels of wheat in excess of the normal flow.

Without the speculative and investment interests in the market the farmer would have disposed of his wheat before the true situation became apparent. Long after he had sold his crop there would have been an awakening to the fact that the world had an extremely short supply and that the wheat was worth far more than the farmer received.

Therefore, the speculative market served the farmer last year in a highly efficient manner, for it gave him a much larger return for his crop than he would otherwise have received.

As the crop year moved onward, as other nations began methods of wheat economies, and as information on world supplies took more concrete form, it became apparent that while wheat was extremely valuable there would not be an actual famine. In the meantime, a great wave of public speculation was underway. The soaring price brought forth protests, not from the farmer, to be sure, but from those claiming to represent the working man. Such protests, directed at the government, resulted in a brief inquiry, which was followed by a statement from the Department of Agriculture to the effect that world supply and demand, and not excessive speculation by any group of interests, had brought about high prices. Further it was stated that on the basis of existing conditions the prevailing prices were warranted.

That was the genuine belief of those who are expert in studying the world wheat supply and demand. It was the belief based not on superficial evidence but on facts obtained from the various strategic points throughout the world.

Can the Chicago Board of Trade, though it is composed of some 1600 men of high business integrity, but men who are only human beings with all the frailties of the human race, determine when wheat prices are 10, 20 or 30 cents too high in the face of a world wheat famine? Is the Chicago Board of Trade any more competent to judge to a nicety the value of wheat than the governments of this and other nations with their large staffs of able men who have spent their lives assembling such statistics?

Can the Chicago Board of Trade in a period fraught with gravest uncertainty as to the spreading of the wheat crop across the earth, keep those who want wheat from buying wheat, or keep the speculative public from seizing upon wheat that may be of greater value later on?

All the Chicago Board of Trade or any other exchange can do is to provide the machinery for the marketing of the crop and enforce rules that must be observed. When the holders of wheat or the speculative public learn that there is enough wheat to go around and the prices are too high, a wave of selling is inevitable. That is what happened last March. And just as the fever of speculation, fired by the world situation that meant almost inevitable famine, carried prices to a greater height than was justified by facts, so the wave of liquidation

carried prices lower than was justified by the needs of the world.

We were in the midst of an unprecedented situation. No single man was able to say at any time whether prices were actually too high or too low.

Trouble for the grain exchange came with the downward slump of prices. It is possible that the recession was intensified to an extent by the activity of a very few professional traders.

I hold no brief for professional traders who may at times indulge in excessive speculation. But again we come to the question, What is excessive speculation? At one time of the year a large volume of trading may be most helpful to the market, and could in no sense be termed excessive speculation from the standpoint of the welfare of the market. At another time, possibly during the same crop year, the same volume of trading might constitute what would be deemed excessive speculation from the standpoint of the welfare of the market. But as you will see, it is an extremely difficult thing for any one man or any group of men to draw the thin line between speculation and excessive speculation.

Every man in the grain trade is opposed to the speculator who attempts to change artificially the course of the market. While such efforts can have but a temporary effect, the fact remains that it is disturbing to the whole trade and thoroughly distasteful.

The grain exchanges are under the supervision of the government. One of the outstanding purposes of the law was to prevent excessive speculation by individuals. The government has access to all information in this connection and is now in the midst of an investigation to determine whether the activities of any individuals were of a nature to constitute violation of the law. Thus far, it has been stated, there is no evidence that would warrant criminal prosecution under the law. The full report of the investigation has not yet been made known. Nevertheless, it will be seen that the government does not find it an easy task to determine what is and what is not an excessive speculative line of wheat. But the government and the grain exchange are determined to work the problem out together just as they are working out other problems pertaining to the marketing of grain.

The Department of Agriculture is doing its utmost to cooperate in the elimination of any real or imaginary abuses. Secretary Jardine is in full sympathy with the problems faced by the grain exchange, and has but the single aim of helping us to solve our problems in a manner that will prevent criticism in the future. He realizes, as do all of us, that any business can better correct its own ills than such ills can be corrected through the enactment of legislation.

There is a limit to what officers of the Chicago Board of Trade can do by way of controlling a great wave of public speculation in a time of threatened wheat famine, or in the matter of scrutinizing all the activities of single individuals who may accumulate large lines. Nor is it surprising that a governmental supervising body in such a period of extreme activity finds it difficult instantly to ferret out abuses which are quite likely to creep in. The point is that the exchange and the government have worked closely and intend to continue working closely until a solution has been reached.

When one considers the vastness of the machinery used for marketing our colossal grain crops it is not hard to see how abuses can creep in.

It is to the credit of the exchange, however, that over a long period of years the major abuses have been completely eliminated one by one. Even a superficial study of the records will show how the grain exchange has gradually risen to a position of commendable efficiency when reviewed in the light of the enormous task it is called upon to perform.

It is the aim of the exchange to seek a goal that is as near 100 per cent efficient as can be attained. In this connection the exchange has for several weeks been giving deepest consideration to ways and means of preventing extreme price swings such as were experienced during the unprecedented period of last winter and this spring. These efforts will be continued until a solution is reached. Experience has taught, however, that hasty action or unwise interference with so sensitive a piece of commercial machinery as the grain market only brings disastrous results.

During a recent visit to the Chicago Board of Trade by Secretary Jardine there was a very frank discussion of ways and means of preventing wheat price fluctuations.

One good suggestion advanced by the secretary was the establishment of a modern clearing house by the Chicago Board of Trade. That such a clearing house would be beneficial and tend to a condition of greater stability in a period such as we have passed through, there can be no doubt. The establishment of a clearing house, however, is no small task. Nor does it meet with the unanimous approval of the exchange members. There are arguments on both sides. But many members who formerly were opposed to the step are willing to swing their support to the movement because of their high regard for Secretary Jardine and their determination to carry to a successful conclusion constructive suggestions that may benefit the trade as well as the public.

Accordingly, preliminary work for the establishment of such a clearing house is going forward. And it is our genuine desire to carry the project to a successful conclusion without a moment of unnecessary delay.

But this is only one of the several steps toward a complete solution of our problems. We do not know that any one of these steps will accomplish everything desired, but we do know that each will help, and we are determined to do our own correcting rather than submit further to the blundering activities of politicians who would strangle the grain exchange and every other industry in the country if it meant the advancement of their own selfish aims.

We know that the administration is desirous of protecting business from these industrial raiders who have in the past kept the channels of commerce churned with uncertainty and in many cases hampered the normal progress of the nation.

And the grain exchange is going to do its full part by first inaugurating every reasonable policy that will tend toward a higher efficiency and that will forever put an end to the criticism, both deserved and undeserved, with which it has been assailed during every period of extreme price conditions.

The grain exchange is here to stay. Its importance in the world of commerce and agriculture cannot be exaggerated.

It will be many, many years before any new system of marketing can be developed that will properly replace the present system, for today the farmer's grain is marketed at a lower toll than exists in the marketing of any other staple food product. Leading economists of the world have referred to the Chicago Board of Trade as the most economical distributor of food products in existence. But that does not blind us to the fact that improvement is always possible. And constant improvement shall continue to be the aim of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Abolish Federal Trade Commission.

The proposal by Senator Borah that the Federal Trade Commission be abolished on the ground that it is under the influence of factional politics and political influence from the outside will have more weight with Congress than the real ground for its abolition.

Under the division of our government into the legislative, judicial and executive branches there is no place for such a body as the Federal Trade Commission. It can not legislate. The Supreme Court time and again has decided against the Commission, and repeatedly declared that the Commission is no judge of what constitutes unfair competition. It has no executive power. It is a useless fourth leg for a three-legged stool, and should be discarded.

The modified practice of the Commission giving a contemplated defendant an opportunity to be heard before the stigma of formal complaint is issued against him is a step in the right direction. It was obtained only by vote of the three members, the two members, voting against it. With a change of but one member in the personnel of the Commission it is easily possible for the former practice to be resumed. A majority of the new Commission is against investigations for political purposes at the behest of Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The two members of the present commission who have been demanding publicity of proceedings are about to resign to be candidates for the senate from Idaho and Colorado; and their activity during their term of office in the Commission may have been directed toward gaining such publicity for themselves as would gain votes.

To the dozen or more cases where orders of the Commission have been set aside by the courts, and which have been published in the Journal, must now be added the decision by

the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Mar. 2, 1925, on the petition of Herman Heuser for a review of the order of the Commission that directed him to cease sending letters threatening suit for infringement of a patent. The court held the facts did not warrant the order of the Commission; and its attempt at censorship of correspondence must cease in this one case. Until the act creating the Commission is amended as provided in the Wadsworth bill the Commission is free to pester other firms with orders not based on facts.

Resumption of Trading in Privileges Favored By Board Members.

The splendid address by H. P. Trusler before the Kansas Grain Dealers' Ass'n on "Privilege Trading as a Protection to the Elevator Operator," which was published in the Journal May 25, page 671, seems to have reflected the opinion of the dealers at Chicago as well, as cash grain men and exporters who were recently asked to express their judgment on the advisability of resuming trading in puts and calls were almost unanimous in favor of this form of insurance. A few are quoted:

John A. Low of E. W. Bailey & Co.: I am of the opinion that the resumption of trading in privileges would be a benefit to all. I am very much in favor of it. It would go a long way toward making a steady market and eliminating these terrible fluctuations.

E. P. McKenna of McKenna & Dickey: I am in favor of trading in privileges. Privileges permit dealers in grain who wish to limit their loss on bids or offers of cash grain over night to do so. If we put out offers to our brokers, and something unexpected develops over night we can protect our offers by calls; for example, we are protected if the acceptances of our bids to the contrary are heavier than we expected.

Frank J. Delaney: I am for trading in privileges. My principal reason is that privileges act as a sort of balance wheel against extraordinarily rapid fluctuations during each day's market. The protection of the privilege is of immense benefit to exporters of grain and all handlers as a protection on over-night commitments.

Geo. T. Carhart, Carhart, Code, Harwood Co.: Privileges would stabilize the market and would end the wild fluctuations.

A. S. Jackson: We are in favor of trading in privileges. They are a great insurance for firms selling grain to go abroad. A useful effect of privileges is the stabilizing of the market. Earl O'Neill of the same firm, who has traded in millions of privileges: There is no question about the benefit of privileges to the trade. They are the best insurance ever put out.

Frank Baker, of Carhart, Code, Harwood Co.: I am in favor of trading in puts and calls. They stabilize the market and stop the wild fluctuations. A man ought to be able to have insurance on any kind of a transaction in the grain business, just as they have in all other lines of business.

Howard Lipsey: I believe trading in privileges should be permitted. They give us the opportunity of protecting ourselves on over night bids and offers.

Fred Uhlmann, grain exporter: I am in favor of privilege trading. It will stabilize the markets.

J. J. Badenoch: We are in favor of the resumption of trading privileges. The effect would be to stabilize the market. Another effect would be to increase the volume of trading which is a very desirable thing, as this again would broaden the market.

W. N. Eckhardt: I am in favor of resuming trading in privileges, on certain conditions. I would not like to see a return to the method of trading in puts and calls as practiced before it was stopped, which was against the best interests of the market; altho I realize

it would be difficult to limit the trading to those of experience or to limit the amount an individual could deal in.

Erich Gerstenberg: Our firm never handled privileges for our customers, but I favor trading in them as it would help the market by broadening it.

Clearing Trades at Minneapolis.

The plan for clearing trades in grain for future delivery on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has long been considered one of the best in use by any of the grain exchanges.

In describing it John G. McHugh, sec'y of the Chamber, writes:

This Association is a corporation, and has the privilege of corporate membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, the same as many other corporations. The general purpose of this Clearing Ass'n is almost precisely the same as the clearing houses which the banks of the various cities have organized for the greater convenience of the banking business. All the members of the Chamber of Commerce are not members, or stockholders in the Clearing Ass'n, but only those members who find this organization a convenience in the transaction of their business.

When two members of the Chamber of Commerce make a contract for future delivery, on the trading floor of the Exchange, and both members are also members or stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce Clearing Ass'n, they make report on blank forms provided for that purpose to the Clearing Ass'n. One party—whom we shall call A, reporting the sale to the second party, whom we shall call B, of 5,000 bus. of May oats at 75 cents per bushel. B makes a similar report, showing the purchase from A of 5,000 bus. of May oats at 75 cents; both these reports being forwarded to the clearing house promptly after the close of the market. The market hours in the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis are from 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m. on every week day except Saturday, when the market closes at 12 o'clock, and these are the trading hours of most of the grain exchanges of the country.

Reports to Clearing Association.

The Clearing Ass'n immediately makes a record of these reports showing A to be "short" 5,000 bus. of May oats, and B to be "long" 5,000 bus. of May oats. The total amount of oats which is short in the Clearing Ass'n must always be precisely equal to the total amount of oats which is long in the Clearing Ass'n. The Clearing Ass'n requires all "open" trades upon its books to be protected or margined daily; that is, if at the close of the market the day following the date of the trade above mentioned, "May" closed 1 cent higher than on the previous day, A would be required to forward a check for 1 cent per bushel, or \$50, to protect his short sale to B, and the Clearing Ass'n would forward a check to B in this same amount. If the market fluctuates considerably, the Clearing Ass'n may require additional and special protection, as margins from its members. The Clearing Ass'n is maintained by a small charge made for clearing trades.

We will suppose that in the above case B was a speculator. The market having advanced 1 cent per bushel, the purchase from A shows B a profit of 1 cent per bushel, or \$50, and he may desire to sell the wheat which he has contracted to buy from A to C. If he does so, B reports the sale of 5,000 bus. of May oats to C at 76 cents, and C reports the purchase of 5,000 bus. of May oats from B at 76 cents. If this is the only open trade that B has in the Clearing Ass'n, the Clearing Ass'n would cancel the purchase from A with the sale to C, and B would be neither long or short in the Clearing Ass'n. The Clearing Ass'n would then show A still short 5,000 bus. of May oats, and C long 5,000 bus. of May oats, thus substituting C for B, as the party to take delivery of the oats sold by A.

All contracts for the purchase and sale of oats for future delivery, whether speculative or not, must contemplate actual delivery; and if an individual makes a purchase of oats for future delivery, as B did from A above mentioned, B is quite certain to receive delivery of 5,000 bus. of oats, as evidenced by a warehouse receipt as above mentioned some time during the month of May following, unless before delivery takes place he resells the contract to another purchaser, as in the case last above cited.

A may have sold this oats as a hedge, and his actual oats having reached the terminal market before the month of May, he may see fit to sell the cash oats and buy back his hedge, viz., the sale of 5,000 bus. of May oats which he sold to B. In this case, A may buy 5,000 bus. of May oats from D, in which case D is substituted by the Clearing Ass'n in place of A, and if no further substitutions take place, D would deliver the 5,000 bus. of oats to C some time during the month of May.

Letters

Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Concrete Pits Gaining Favor in Dakota.

Grain Dealers Journal: Altho some contractors have convinced a couple of Iowa farmers elevator companies that the outlawed steel boot pan would last 300 years, we are building farmers elevators at Lostwood and Larimore, N. D., and placing our watrproof, reinforced concrete boot pits. The habit will grow there as the trouble and loss thru leaky steel pans has been enormous. The concrete is everlasting and never leaks.—Younglove Construction Co., J. F. Younglove.

Dangerous to Aid, Abet or Conspire.

Grain Dealers Journal: I have just read what you have to say at page 719, of your June 10th number concerning a certain Supreme Court decision in Minnesota on the Co-operative Marketing Law. You suggest "In an opinion filed June 5th the grain dealer is given a free hand to aid, abet and conspire with the grain grower, who is tired of his contract with the pool and who wants to get out of a bad bargain," etc.

The court clearly holds that the farmer who signed the contract is liable, but speaking further it says, "No consent can be imputed to non-members, no contractual relation exists between them (the grain dealers) and the Ass'n, or its members. Of course, it is well settled that a malicious interference by one not a party to a contract to induce its breach is a tort for which redress may be had."

Speaking further in this case the court says, "It seems clear to us that it is beyond the power of the legislature to make it a tort to purchase, in the ordinary course of legitimate business, from the true owner a wholesale staple commodity upon which there is no lien and which is not under any ban or regulation because of inherent qualities or use."

This last quotation is in further confirmation that the immunity comes to purchases in the ordinary way, and *not* as indicated in your comment, "The purchaser may not aid or abet or conspire or have a free hand in aiding the farmer to violate his contract." In other words, if this decision means anything, it means that the purchaser must not in any manner induce or knowingly aid the farmer in breaching his contract, but it is *not* an offense for the dealer to receive, purchase and pay for grain under contract if such transaction is in the usual and regular manner without inducement. Hence, if this decision is to be relied upon, the elevator man should *not* do anything that could be construed as an aid or inducement to get the farmer to *violate* his contract.

This is the common law theory and men have always been liable for exerting such influence as amounted to an *inducement* to get a party to violate his contract. The court holds Section 37 invalid, hence the penalties it provides and method of collection are not applicable to the grain dealer, but the suggestion that the dealer may with impunity "aid, abet and induce the farmer to violate" is too broad a statement and I apprehend some dealers may get into trouble if they follow the suggestion.

In so far as your suggestions concerning the validity of Section 27 is concerned, it is correct and its penalties cannot be enforced against the grain dealer, but the liability still obtains under the common law, and we recommend that he doesn't offer inducements.—J. M. T.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Du Bois, Ill., June 19.—We expect to ship out about 20 carloads of the new crop.—Joe Ksycki.

Darrouzett, Tex., June 10.—Our wheat will be moving next week.—J. T. Patton, North Texas Grain Co.

Ashley, Ill., June 20.—We expect to ship about 20 carloads out of here this season.—Wm. Foehr, Ashley Elvtr. Co.

Appleton, Minn., June 22. — Movement of wheat normal with plenty of cars available.—W. J. Jennison Co.

Lahoma, Okla., June 22.—Not much wheat moving. Most of it is being taken to farmers' bins and stored for later selling.—Wm. J. Pereboom, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 15.—The first car of new crop wheat reached here today from Ft. Stockton, Tex., and graded No. 2 red, test 59.4 lbs. Had several shippers advise us they would move some new crop this week.—Federal Commission Co.

Winnipeg, Man., June 11.—Wheat situation today is: Wheat inspected to date, 198,767,500 bus.; in store at country points, 7,330,000; in transit not inspected, 1,000,000; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 40,000,000; balance in farmers' hands to market, 3,000,000; total, 250,097,500 bus.—E. G. Jones, mgr., Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

Peoria, Ill.—Receipts during May, 1925, and May, 1924, compared, were: Wheat, 128,150—107,400; corn, 1,483,850—1,077,650; oats, 521,205—815,900; rye, 7,200—3,600; barley, 51,400—39,200; millfeed (tons), 25,060—21,180. Shipments compared during the same time were: Wheat, 74,400—77,400; corn, 693,650—489,000; oats, 419,200—652,950; rye, 18,200—10,200; barley, 1,200—32,300; millfeed (tons), 22,551—22,175.

Kansas City, Mo.—The first car of the new wheat crop arrived here June 13, the earliest arrival in 24 years. It tested 59 lbs. and graded No. 4 dark hard on account of 15% moisture. This car came from Yewed, Oklahoma. The first car to be received from the new Kansas wheat crop arrived June 19, graded No. 1 hard, 60.6 lbs., 13.4% moisture and 12.44% protein. It was bid in at 11c over July. This came from Eula.

St. Louis, Mo.—Receipts during May compared with May, 1924, in bushels, were: Wheat, 1,900,600—1,730,550; corn, 2,009,000—3,077,200; oats, 2,784,000—3,420,000; rye, 2,800—7,800; barley, 24,000—40,000; kafir corn, 121,200—264,000. Shipments similarly compared, were: Wheat, 2,275,200—1,163,690; corn, 1,151,200—1,847,850; oats, 2,149,000—2,524,560; rye, 2,800—9,110; barley, 16,000—14,990; kafir corn, 98,800—25,620.

Montreal, Que.—Receipts this past month compared with May last year were: Wheat, 9,142,800—20,889,562; corn, 126,689—251,189; oats, 1,373,385—3,310,712; rye, 3,663,419—1,237,936; barley, 844,006—959,870; flaxseed, 172,572—65,056. Shipments compared for the same period were: Wheat, 6,801,833—9,709,272; corn (no record 1925)—1,505; oats, 8,190,344—1,480,608; rye, 3,823,178—937,915; barley, 814,222—405,974.

Long Grove, Ia., June 24.—In the 25 years that I have bot grain in Iowa, I have never known corn and oats as scarce on the farm at this time of year. Almost all are out of corn and expect to feed oats to stock as soon as harvested, which will not leave any for market. The spring pig crop was as large as the past five years, and to run them until new corn crop is harvested will take an enormous amount of oats, hence the above statement.—E. H. Anschutz.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Receipts during May of this year compared with receipts of a year ago (in bushels) were: Wheat, 3,378,390—4,913,140; corn, 443,450—449,200; oats, 1,676,830—795,180; barley, 888,590—682,700; rye, 189,660—250,150; flaxseed 402,100—295,580; millstuffs (tons), 1,766—1,454; screenings (tons), 5,447—8,622; oil cake (lbs.), 150,000—541,300. Shipments during the same period as compared with the correspond-

ing period the previous year (in bushels) were: Wheat, 5,460,820—3,429,690; corn, 493,040—1,269,350; oats, 4,778,950—2,559,770; barley, 1,250,610—813,550; rye, 432,350—1,182,910; flaxseed, 44,170—104,650; millstuffs (tons), 41,766—52,392; screenings (tons), 4,371—4,380; oil cake (lbs.), 12,331,998—6,978,041.

Cost of Transportation Includes Higher Wages and Taxes.

[From an address by C. D. Morris of the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations, before the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n.]

Measured in the purchasing power of the products he has for sale, the American farmer is now enjoying the lowest freight rate he has known since 1920, notwithstanding the fact that he has the best transportation service he ever had. While the farm value of the products of agriculture has been steadily increasing since 1921, the average price charged by the railroads for hauling an average ton of freight one mile has been gradually decreasing during the same period. To illustrate: The wholesale price of farm products was 16 per cent higher in 1924 than in 1921, while the average ton-mile rate which was 1.275 cents in 1921, had decreased to 1.116 cents in 1924, and for the months of January, February and March, 1925, it was but 1.095 cents. A bushel of wheat in 1921 would pay for transporting an average ton of freight 73 miles; in 1923, 83 miles; in 1924, 116 miles, while today it would pay for carrying a ton of freight 136 miles. Moreover, the cars in which to transport this wheat are in the hands of the railroads, ready for service at any time, which is a matter of more importance to the farmer, and to shippers generally, than the rate charged for that service could possibly be.

P. J. Coleman, Northwest District Manager of the American Railway Ass'n, in reviewing the movement of last year's grain crop said that it was the largest crop ever handled in the Northwest and that it was handled without a single major complaint from shippers on any Northwestern road, a report that can be made with equal truth respecting the service furnished by the railroads in every other section of the country. And this character of service is reported in spite of the fact that the roads handled approximately 400,000 more cars of revenue freight during the first five months of this year than during the same months of any previous year.

The improved transportation service of today is largely due to the efficiency of private operation and to the investment of billions of dollars for new equipment and for betterments and improvements. Since the end of Federal control in 1920 the railroads have expended more than three and one-half billion dollars on capital account, the real purpose of which expenditure was to provide just such service as they are now furnishing. It is worthy of note, however, that they have been unable, at the rates they have been permitted to charge for their service, to earn anything like a fair return on the value of their property. Indeed, their net operating returns last year, notwithstanding the billions of new capital invested, were \$202,000 per day less than in 1916.

This situation is due very largely to increased operating costs, although increased taxation has been of material consequence. Although the wage rates of railway employees were reduced somewhat in 1921, they have been gradually increasing since that year. The average straight time wages of employees on a daily basis during the month of January, 1923, were \$7.52; in January, 1924, they were \$7.62; while in January, 1925, they were \$7.71.

Railroad taxes have likewise increased each year until now they are \$504,000 per day higher than they were in 1916. With increasing expenses of operation, increasing taxes, and gradually decreasing rates it is not difficult to see what has happened to the railroads. It has not only been impossible for them as a whole to earn a fair return upon their valuation, but many of them have not been able, in recent years, to meet their overhead expenses. At the end of December, 1924, twenty-eight of our western railroads were in receivers' hands, while shortly after the beginning of the new year the St. Paul road, one of the greatest in the West, operating more than 10,000 miles of main track, was forced into the hands of receivers because of its inability to earn a net return at the rates now being charged.

It is manifestly impossible for the railroads to go on improving their property, extending their lines and buying new equipment without increased earnings. It is impossible for the simple reason that the money with which to do these things cannot be taken from the revenues of the roads. It must be obtained by the sale of stock or bonds and it is becoming increasingly difficult for the roads to obtain money in this way with which to further improve and develop their property because of the uncertainty of returns.

From Abroad.

Germany is reported much in need of rain in order that the present crop condition be maintained.

England had fine, warm, dry weather for the week ending June 13 and the cereal crops have advanced accordingly.

Odessa and Novorossisk export grain elevators are reported to be under construction. Both ports are on the Black Sea.

Winter cereals in Yugoslavia are in very good condition, according to cable report from the International Institute of Agriculture.

Lithuanian winter crops are in general in very good condition thruout the Memel District. Winter rye is only two points below the December grading and winter wheat is three points below; clover the same.

The Polish export tax on rye, wheat, barley, oats and flour is to be abolished as of Aug. 1 in view of the expected good harvest as well as the world parity Polish grain prices have reached, according to official announcements.

Norwegian spring sowing has taken place under favorable conditions, except in the eastern parts where rain has delayed the sowing considerably, and it is probable that much oats area will have to be resown. Grain stocks are plentiful.

English restrictions on the importation of alfalfa meal from the United States have been removed effective June 15, except against imports from California; restrictions against imports from this state will be lifted as soon as the United States removes the embargo upon meal from that state.

Refunding import duties on wheat imported prior to June 30, is to be extended until July 31, 1925, if the bill recently introduced into French Parliament becomes a law. The large buyers will be favored in this event. Very little wheat remains in the interior.

Russian winter wheat acreage (excluding Turkistan, Transcaucasia and the Far East Republics) is forecast at 13,188,000 acres, 14% increase over last year. Winter rye area is reported normal at 64,590,000 acres.—International Institute of Agriculture cable report.

A duty of 3½ marks (1 mark equals about \$0.238) per 220 pounds of wheat and 8½ marks per 220 pounds of flour is proposed by the German Government effective August 1, 1925. By August 1, 1926, these duties will automatically increase to 5½ marks and 18 marks, respectively. This is intended as a protective tariff for the milling industry.

Polish winter wheat production is forecast at 47,025,000 bus. The combined winter and spring crops last year totaled only 32,498,000 bus. The winter rye crop is placed at 240,479,000 bus. compared with 144,000,000 and 235,000,000 bus. the two previous years. The condition of winter cereals is good and spring crops are slightly above average.—International Institute of Agriculture cable report.

Harvests of all Bulgarian grain crops, except rye, are expected to be higher than in any of the last five years, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. The wheat crop is forecast at 43,500,000 bus. compared with 28,317,000 in 1924 and 36,223,000 in 1923; rye at 7,440,000 bus. compared with 4,414,000 in 1924, 6,862,000 in 1923, and 7,453,000 in 1922; barley at 12,263,000 bus., compared with 7,945,000 and 11,063,000; oats at 11,023,000, compared with 7,406,000 and 9,188,000, and corn at 36,375,000 bus., compared with 37,264,000 and 26,866,000.

Reductions in acreage planted to all small grains in Roumania as compared with areas last year, as reported by the International Institute of Agriculture, are: estimated total wheat area for 1925, 7,575,000 acres, compared with 7,838,000 in 1924; rye 577,000 acres, compared with 671,000 last year; barley, 3,477,000 acres, against 4,573,000 acres last year, and oats, 2,185,000 acres, compared with 3,056,000. The condition of cereals is good, rains favoring the crops. Last year, with an acreage higher than the two preceding years, wheat production was only 74,339,000 bus., compared with 102,000,000 bus. in 1923 and 92,000,000 bus. in 1922. This decrease was due at least partly to droughts noted in June. From the short 1924 harvest, Roumania shipped heavy wheat exports the first four months, shipments from July to October (incl.) amounting to 3,664,000 bus. as compared with only 13,000 bus. for the like period in 1923, and a total export from July, 1923, through March, 1924, of only 2,535,000 bus. Shipments at the beginning of the current year depleted the supplies within the country, making necessary the importation of wheat from the Americas and India to feed the people.

Brand Resigned

The recent resignation by Chas. J. Brand of his office as marketing specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and its acceptance by Sec'y Jardine is of more than ordinary significance.

Mr. Brand had been connected with the Department for some years when the war came along and clothed the bureaucrats with supreme power, which they were not slow to use in building up a grain marketing information service, in conducting food surveys and investigating the business practices of marketing agencies.

When this line of activity had been pressed to the limit after the war was over Mr. Brand was among those active in drafting the McNary-Haugen bill, that would have still further entrenched the bureaucrats as actual buyers and sellers of grain in carrying out price-fixing schemes. The bill failed of passage and the election of November saw the sun set on communism in the United States.



Chas. J. Brand Resigns.

Mr. Jardine, when the price fixing schemes were under consideration, had declared himself against such folly. Perhaps this was one reason that Mr. Coolidge with the indorsement of his sanity at the election, chose Mr. Jardine to head the department of agriculture. Between such a clear thinker as Sec'y Jardine and the socialistic nostrum mongers of the war regime there could be little sympathy and no co-operation. The resignation of Doctor Brand was not unexpected.

Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Chicago Meet.

The Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n met in annual convention at Chicago June 22 and 23. A generally satisfactory condition of the industry is prevalent throughout North America, according to statements on every hand.

New members admitted include: Chas. E. Prunty, St. Louis, Mo.; Interstate Grain & Seed Co., Fargo, N. D.; Harvey Seed Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; and Haley-Neely Co., Sioux City, Ia.

About 75 attended the lively banquet Monday evening at the Drake Hotel and all awarded Clif Corneli a vote of thanks for the unique entertainment that made the evening pleasant. Major Taggart was the unusually splendid toastmaster of the affair.

Sweet Clover Odor Contaminates Wheat.

Sweet clover contains an offensive odor which may be absorbed by wheat, rendering it unfit for milling and baking purposes, according to Miss Mabel Corbould, in charge of the milling and baking laboratory at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

This odor, which is due to the presence of manillin and coumarin, is very penetrating and is readily absorbed by wheat containing an

admixture of sweet clover seed. The odor also lingers in sacks and other containers which have been used for the seed.

From milling and baking tests made on wheat thus contaminated, Miss Corbould found that the odor penetrated the wheat berry, and was not all removed in the bran, which smelled very strongly of it. The flour proved worthless for baking purposes. Even the bread retained the odor and had an offensive taste.

Successful Trading.

If there was a rule or precept to follow in anticipation of the future trend of markets we would be only too glad to pass it on to our customers. It is worthy of comment to note that quite a few traders enter the market with no long-pull idea as to the probable trend.

To make initial trade against your opinion for the long pull except for the acceptance of small profits oftentimes puts you out of step with the market where losses are sustained instead of profits. As stated above there is no fixed rule in arriving at opinions based on market conditions. To illustrate, "A" feels bullish on wheat and backs his opinion by buying 5000 bushels. The market reacts 5c per bushel and the news appears to indicate lower markets. He now turns his attention to his loss. His earlier decision is shaken and a lower market undermines his opinion.

Analyze conditions. Don't arrive at your opinion hurriedly. Don't overtrade. Give the market time to respond to your deductions. Speculation is a forerunner of actual conditions. There is an old saying: "Coming events cast their shadows before."

When you arrive at your opinion stick to it and should the market respond to your ultimate anticipation your judgment is rewarded. Your judgment becomes keener because you have used it. It may reward you handsomely if you have given careful thought and preparation to its foundation.—*The C. A. King & Co.*

The analysis of conditions recommended is the best possible advice for traders. Trade on conditions, not on price. The fact that a trade shows a loss is no argument in favor of closing out, rather a suggestion that the analysis of conditions inspiring the trade was faulty in the first instance.

To start a trade with the resolve to take 10 cents profit or 10 cents loss, without studying subsequent conditions is only a bet. Conditions should be studied each day and the profit-taking or the stop loss order moved up or down as the situation demands.

Soon after June 1 the private statisticians gave out bullish conditions on wheat and it was a good speculation to buy the futures, as confirmation by the government would follow June 9, and profit could be taken June 10. The action of the market on June 10, however, disclosed an overbought condition, and this condition was followed by rains relieving the drouth. A daily revision of judgment would have dictated the selling out of long lines, at whatever profit remained, regardless of the fact that long pull conditions were still bullish.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

July 20-22. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Memphis, Tenn.

July 27. Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n, at Detroit, Mich.

July 28-30. National Hay Ass'n at Cedar Point, O.

Aug. 20-21. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 12-14. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 12-14. U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n. Kansas City, Mo.

To Take Kansas Grain Inspection Dept. Out of Politics.

The Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept. will be taken out of politics if the grain dealers and farmers ass'ns have their way.

The sentiment of bankers, co-operative elevator men, farmers and others, was that the Kansas grain inspection department should be controlled by the farmers and grain men to the extent that the Kansas banking department is controlled by bankers by having the various grain men's organizations make recommendations of appointment of the chief grain inspector by the governor. Organizations which will be asked to co-operate are the Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Kansas Farmers Union, the Kansas State Farm Bureau, the State Grange, and the Farmers commission Co.

The group meeting in Dodge City was attended by Claude M. Cave of Sublette, president, and E. J. Smiley of Topeka, secretary of the grain dealers association, who made addresses. Others who addressed the gathering were C. C. Isely of Dodge City, retiring president of the association, John Baker of Kansas City, claim adjustor, and L. E. Webb of Jetmore, representative in the legislature from Hodgeman County and president of the Dodge City Co-operative Exchange; O. H. Hatfield of Copeland, former representative from Gray County and a director in a farmers elevator; H. L. Hartshorn of Ford, prominent in farmers elevator and farm organizations; L. O. Stanley of Satanta, a banker, Tod Sloan of B. C. Christopher & Co.; J. J. Weigle, miller, of Dodge City; Paul Light, miller, of Liberal; George H. Gould, grain dealer of Bucklin, and E. H. Fisher, grain dealer of Elkhart.

Mr. Cave told the grain dealers of the operation of the Kansas legislature and of new legislation and proposed legislation affecting farmers and grain dealers. He attacked the state grain inspection department management, declaring it to be in the hands of politicians and urging that the governor should appoint to the office of chief grain inspector a man recommended by the farmers and grain men of the state in the same manner in which the bank commissioner is named. Mr. Cave asserted that the grain interests of the state pay from \$250,000 to \$350,000 annually in inspection fees and that all the money is not judiciously expended.

Mr. Isely discussed briefly "What Dodge City Will Do to Serve the Southwest," in which he told of the developing grain market, the service it affords and how it can be built up to render a real service to southwestern Kansas if dealers will co-operate in the movement to make Dodge City one of the principal markets of the state.

Sec'y Smiley reviewed the service rendered by the state association to its members during the past year. He scorned the manner in which the state grain inspection department is controlled. He also referred to schemes by which certain interests had victimized grain producers with the promise of crushing the "grain trust" and securing greater return from the grain which they produce, but which, operated to the dissatisfaction and disadvantage of the farmer. Mr. Smiley told of the efforts of the state association in securing the return of the 48-hour free time rule by the Interstate Commerce Commission by which more than \$250,000 demurrage charges are saved Kansas shippers each year.

Mr. Webb, Mr. Hatfield and Mrs. Hartshorn, all connected with farmers elevators, declared they believe their organizations will get behind a movement to secure changes in the grain inspection organization in Kansas.

Following the discussion, Chairman Cave appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Isely to draft resolutions urging united effort by farm and grain dealer organizations in "lifting the Kansas grain inspection department out of politics."

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

CANADA.

Winnipeg, Man., June 11.—Estimated acreage under crop season 1925 showing percentages of increase or decrease as compared with last year (figures based on reports from 80% of country points in three provinces), in acres, is: Manitoba, wheat, 2,022,700 (4.8% decrease); oats, 2,302,800 (5.7% increase); barley, 1,271,700 (16.4% incr.); rye, 157,400 (6.6% dcr.); flax, 155,400 (13.3% dcr.). Saskatchewan, wheat, 11,213,500 (3.9% incr.); oats, 5,264,900 (2.5% incr.); barley, 538,800 (3.1% incr.); rye, 203,800 (1.1% dcr.); flax, 496,100 (7.4% dcr.). Alberta, wheat, 6,629,300 (5.1% incr.); oats, 2,421,600 (1.3% incr.); barley, 415,700 (1.9% incr.); rye, 154,900 (5.1% dcr.); flax, 32,000 (1.3% dcr.). Aggregate, wheat, 19,865,800 (3.3% incr.); oats, 9,989,300 (2.9% incr.); barley, 2,226,200 (10% incr.); rye, 516,100 (4.1% dcr.); flax, 683,500 (8.5% dcr.).—E. G. Jones, mgr., Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

IDAHO.

Tetonia, Ida., June 10.—Grain looks very good here with plenty of moisture. Seed peas also a good crop.—Jas. R. Hansen, Sperry Elvtr. & Storage Co.

ILLINOIS.

Du Bois, Ill., June 19.—Wheat looks pretty fair around here.—Joe Ksycki.

Ashley, Ill., June 20.—Wheat is in good condition.—Wm. Foehr, Ashley Elvtr. Co.

Dongola, Ill., June 15.—Prospects are bright for the wheat crop but the acreage here has been greatly decreased.—W. J. Wright, Jr., Wright Roller Mills.

Golconda, Ill., June 16.—Corn prospects are promising. Most of the crop, however, is fed here. Wheat is good, but the acreage is small.—Henry Walters, Golconda Roller Mills.

Anna, Ill., June 15.—This territory has suffered for rain considerably, but the rains of Saturday have revived the crops. Wheat will yield well tho on a greatly reduced acreage.—W. F. Bruchhauser, Bruchhauser Bros.

Metropolis, Ill., June 16.—What little wheat is being grown around here now is expected to turn out well, but the acreage has been so cut that we will have to do most of our buying outside this locality.—Empire Mill Co.

Springfield, Ill., June 17.—General rains on the 12th and 13th were very beneficial to corn, all late sown crops, and for the grains in the filling stage. The general crop prospect, with the exception of corn, continued below average. Corn has shown a marked improvement, since the recent rains, with the state prospect above average. A considerable increase in acreage is reported this year. State broomcorn acreage is considerably less than 1924 acreage. Winter wheat prospects vary sharply, due to drouth conditions; fair to good prospects in some of the most southern and northern districts; spotted fair to poor in much of the central and lower central areas with many thin stands, short straw and heads; except in the frosted spots, mostly in bottom lands or where damaged by insects, the crop is filling favorably; fly damage has been much more general than usual this season; harvest is general in the southern area and getting under way in the lower central counties; state crop outlook below average. Late oats, especially in the upper west central and northern areas, will be greatly improved by the rains; numerous fields are very poor in the central, east central and southern areas where much of the crop has headed out on stands less than a foot high; some have been used for pastures or have already been plowed down and sown to soybeans.—A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician, U. S. Dept. Agricultural Economics, etc.

INDIANA.

Lebanon, Ind., June 19.—Condition of crops improving rapidly. Wheat about 90%—oats about 80% crop. Corn fine and large acreage.—Boone Grain & Supply Co.

IOWA.

Plymouth, Ia., June 19.—Croppings improving rapidly.—W. H. Geer, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Strahan, Ia., June 18.—Corn looks good; wheat about 25% of last year's crop; oats 60% of last year.—F. J. Stech.

Auburn, Ia., June 17.—Crops very fair. Wheat will be average yield since the rains. Corn best prospect for years this time of season.—H. W. Timbrook.

Pleasantville, Ia., June 16.—It looks very much as tho Iowa was coming into its own this year, as the long-looked-for rain has appeared and crop conditions now look very favorable, while the shortage, especially of small grains, is reported due to the early drouth. There will be few disappointments if nothing worse happens now.—C.

Long Grove, Ia., June 24.—Raining hard at this writing, and fields are getting weedy. Have only had one day fit for corn cultivation in the past ten, too much rain. Wheat is commencing to turn in color and promises about ten bushels per acre in best fields, some fields only making seed. Oats have very small head and will not make more than 25 bus. per acre. Rye is like wheat, only worse; the freeze of May 24 found rye in blossom; most rye fields will not be cut. Corn is two-thirds of a stand and shows good growth, but is getting very weedy.—E. H. Anschutz.

KANSAS.

Ashland, Kan., June 9.—Wheat making about ¼ crop; cutting already commenced, look for bad quality as too much dry and hot weather and wheat ripened too soon. Spring row crop going in in good shape.—T. H. Urton, Larabee Flour Mills.

Kansas forecast of winter wheat has been reduced by the dry weather and high winds to 83,909,000 bus. on June 1 compared with the May 1 forecast of 95,997,000 bus. and last year's harvested production of 153,644,000 bus.—S. H. Johnson, V.-P., C., R. I. & P. R. R.

Topeka, Kansas, June 9.—Abandonment of wheat in the north central and southwest counties has drawn out the largest corn acreage that Kansas has planted in many years. The preliminary survey indicates that 6,691,000 acres has been planted to corn or an increase of 15% over the acreage harvested last year. 95% of the Kansas corn was planted by June 1. The stand is ragged in places because of cut worms and some replanting has been necessary to get satisfactory stands. Generally the growth is good and the state of cultivation is beyond average.—Kansas Board of Agriculture.

MICHIGAN.

Battle Creek, Mich., June 24.—Quite an extensive inspection of the rye and wheat outlook in this state the past three weeks does not show that these crops have been damaged any by the frosts we had in May, but the extremely dry weather for the past six or seven weeks has materially shortened the crop; this will mean the quality of the grain will be lowered as well as the quantity. The outlook for an oat crop in Michigan is not favorable; oats are well headed out and less than half the height they should be when headed; the yield will be very light as also will the oat test be light. There is a fine prospect for corn as nearly every farmer has a good stand; the ground was in fine condition when the corn was planted. The clover and timothy crop has been cut way short by the drought. Much of the spring seeding has already been destroyed, new alfalfa seeding as well as clovers.—H. C. King, pres., H. C. King & Sons, Inc.

MINNESOTA.

Redwood Falls, Minn., June 19.—Lots of moisture here at present.—E. A. Schulz, agt., Eagle Roller Mill Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 17.—The grain crops of the Northwest have just passed thru another week of favorable weather conditions. Heavy rains have covered Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana this past week and the sub-soil now has sufficient moisture to carry all crops for some time. In the Red River Valley and a few other districts there has been too much moisture and water has been standing in low places in the fields. Corn generally has made good progress. Owing to the heavy rains farmers have been unable to cultivate and some fields are very needy. Only a small amount of corn has been damaged by cut worms or cold weather.—W. G. Hudson, Van Dusen Harrington Co.

MISSOURI.

Kennett, Mo., June 15.—Southeast Missouri

had good rain; all crops looking good.—L. S. McFadden.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., June 10.—Corn looks pretty fair, but needs rain badly.—J. M. Allison, mgr., Butler County Milling Co.

Missouri forecast of winter wheat production is 28,465,000 bus. compared with 24,589,000 bus. last year.—S. H. Johnson, Vice-President and Freight Traffic Manager, Chgo., Rock Island & Pacific Ry.

Charleston, Mo., June 10.—Wheat around here is doing good. It will probably average 20 bus. to the acre. But the acreage has been cut down by 50%. We are not likely to handle more than half as much grain this season as usual.—R. C. Davis, Whitehead-Davis Grain Co.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 15.—Serious wheat impairment occurred during the month from adverse weather conditions and ravages by insects. Hessian fly damage is more apparent than a month ago, infestation being reported from Bates, Callaway, Carroll, Cole, Cooper, Henry, Hickory, Johnson, Lafayette, Marion, Moniteau, Montgomery, Pettis, Pike and St. Charles counties. Chinch bug attacks are reported from Bates, Henry, Johnson, Marion and Vernon Counties.—Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

NEBRASKA.

Polk, Neb., June 19.—Prospects for wheat and corn crop are good here.—Farmers Grain & Stock Co.

Nebraska crop deteriorated to some extent during May; forecast production 33,738,000 bus., compared with 54,483,000 bus. last year.—S. H. Johnson, V.-P., C., R. I. & P. R. R.

NEW MEXICO.

Raton, N. Mex., June 15.—We have had extremely dry weather so far in 1925 and the outlook for crops in this state is very slim and discouraging. In fact even tho the rains do come now there would be practically nothing grown outside of roughage and hay and possibly pinto beans. This will be about the fourth successive year of drouth in New Mexico and the agricultural situation is becoming distinctly serious. Only the irrigated sections have had anything like a decent crop in that length of time.—C. R. Adamson, Adamson Mercantile Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Cavalier, N. D., June 20.—Crop conditions are very favorable here so far; while some damage has been caused by excessive moisture, still this is offset by the benefit to other parts of the fields.—Cavalier Mlg. Co.

OHIO.

Bluffton, O., June 18.—Wheat condition about 50%. Oats are very short; condition can't be more than 50%. Corn is looking good, had plenty of rain lately, which helped; outlook is good.—Bluffton Mlg. Co.

OKLAHOMA.

Salt Springs, Okla., June 10.—Wheat is only a fair crop here.—Ezra Gass, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Sply. Co.

Carnegie, Okla., June 17.—Wheat about 40% crop. All spring crops look good. Large acreage of cotton. Find conditions much the same all over territory as here.—J. R. Thomas.

Oklahoma forecast production, 26,558,000 bus., compared with 54,874,000 bus. last year; deterioration during May of 7 points is reported.—S. H. Johnson, V.-P., Frt. Trf. Mgr., C., R. I. & P. R. R.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 15.—Weather hot and crops not doing very much good. Few fields of wheat cut reported; fair yields; but hot winds ruined many fields that will not pay to cut.—F. G. Olson, Southwestern Cotton Oil Co.

Arapaho, Okla., June 15.—Wheat and oats about all harvested. New wheat started to come in, received first load June 12, tested 60½ and shows average of 12 bus. per acre. It is very dry today with accompanying high winds which is fine for the grain but not for corn and cotton. White corn and cotton never promised better than up to date.—W. M. Black.

Nowata, Okla., June 13.—Oats will be 75% better than last year. Wheat acreage is small and very poor yield. Both are being harvested. The corn acreage is 25% bigger than last year and the best prospect we have had in 20 years;

it is well cultivated and the river bottom corn is all laid by. Cotton looks fine, 25% increase in acreage. Prairie hay is short, tho plenty of time for it to grow if we have rain; all the old hay shipped.—Young Bros. Grain & Hay Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Pierre, S. D., June 11.—Having wonderful rains of late. Fine prospects for a good crop.—Rood & Spargur.

Clark, S. D., June 11.—Having lots of rain here now and things are certainly looking fine. W. E. Henry, Elrod & Henry.

Ashton, S. D., June 16.—Grain looks to be about an 80% crop; thin on ground. Plenty of moisture for present.—H. C. Wald, mgr., Gallup Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Colton, S. D., June 8.—Prospects are fair for oat crop; corn is doing well and with normal weather from now on should make a good crop. Very little barley planted here; flax looks good, same acreage as last year.—A. C. Wettestad, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Huron, S. D., June 16.—Very dry spring in this state until first week in June; then disastrous storms, winds, hail and rain have occurred doing much damage, mostly west of the Missouri. Country is now in fine condition and many elevators will overhaul now preparatory to the expected crop. Rain came too late to help winter wheat and early barley fields in some places, but spring grain and corn will flourish.—C. H. Townsend.

TEXAS.

Gatesville, Tex., June 8.—Practically no grain will be made in this county this year.—Brown & Brown, attys.

Darrouzett, Tex., June 10.—The district tributary to Higgins will have 85% of normal wheat crop of good quality; with the exception of Higgins territory, the crop is very poor thruout the Panhandle and won't produce one-third of last year's crop.—J. T. Patton, North Texas Grain Co.

WASHINGTON.

Davenport, Wash., June 10.—Crop prospects in this vicinity and thruout Lincoln county are the best we have had in ten years and with continued favorable weather a bumper crop will be harvested. Principal crop is spring wheat, with a limited area of oats and barley. Winter wheat a failure, but ground replanted with spring grain and a large acreage of the latter resulted.—W. O. Mansfield, mgr., Davenport Grain Co.

No Reduction Under Hoch-Smith Resolution.

One of the three considerations named in the Hoch-Smith resolution was the market value of commodities over a period of years. Speaking before the Rotary Club at Alton, Ill., June 17, C. D. Morris of the Western Railways Com'te on Public Relations, said: "Such an investigation will show that while the charge for transporting the products of the farm to the central markets of the country has been constantly decreasing since the general increase of rates granted in 1920, until today western rates in general are but 29% higher than they were in 1911, the wholesale price of farm products is 54% higher than in 1911 and that of all commodities is 61% higher. Moreover, it will be shown that the average amount received by the western railroads for hauling a ton of freight one mile in 1924 was 15% less than was received for the same service in 1921, while the wholesale prices of all commodities were almost 2% higher in 1924 than in 1921. This means that from 1921 to 1924 the purchasing power of all commodities in buying transportation on western railroads increased almost 20%, while from 1911 to 1924 this purchasing power increased 25%. It follows, therefore, that if freight rates are to be based on the market price of commodities the roads are certainly entitled to increased earnings over what they now enjoy.

"Compliance with the Hoch-Smith resolution, which provides for an investigation of the market prices of commodities, for the natural and proper development of the country and for the maintenance of adequate trans-

portation service, in accordance with existing law, means such an increase of rates for western railroads as will enable them to earn the 5¾% the Commission has decided they are entitled to earn under the law."

At Monterey, Mexico, there is in course of construction a new flour mill of three hundred barrels per day capacity. It is reported by American Consul Paul H. Foster of Monterey that the building is to be of fireproof construction and that machinery of the most modern type has been purchased in the United States for installation about the middle of June. It is expected to grind wheat of Mexican origin when local crops are sufficient for the demand and to supplement this in short crop years with importations of American wheat.

Australia Pays the Price.

The United States is not the only country that has discovered that government ownership is more of a liability than an asset. Basil Miles, Administrative Commissioner for the United States to the International Chamber of Commerce, reports the Australian Government, having come to the conclusion that its Commonwealth Government Shipping Line is nothing more than a costly failure, is taking steps to sell its fleet of 32 ships.

"Since 1921," Mr. Miles says, "the losses and amount written off total over eleven million pounds sterling. In June, 1923, the capital value of the fleet was written down from £12,766,588 to £4,718,500. Actual working losses have been about \$6,000,000 per year, on average."

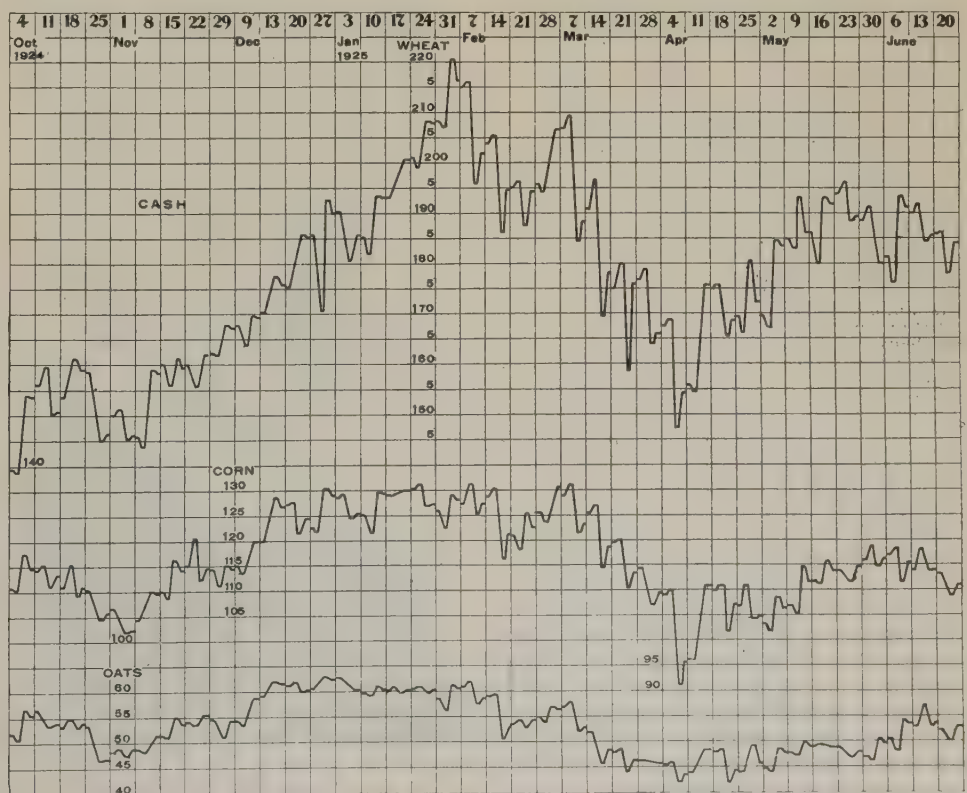
Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

		JULY WHEAT.													
		June 10.	June 11.	June 12.	June 13.	June 15.	June 16.	June 17.	June 18.	June 19.	June 20.	June 22.	June 23.	June 24.	
Chicago	.....	162½	162½	160½	159½	153	149½	155½	155½	156½	155½	153½	155½	155½
Kansas City	.....	154½	154½	153½	151½	145½	142½	148½	148½	149½	148½	145½	148½	147½
St. Louis	.....	159½	159½	157½	156½	150½	147½	153½	152½	154½	153½	152½	154	153½
Minneapolis	.....	162½	163½	160½	159	154	150½	156½	155½	156½	155½	154	155½	156½
Duluth (durum)	.....	156	154½	152	148½	142½	138½	146½	146	146	145	143	142½	144½
Winnipeg	.....	175½	177	173½	172½	166½	161½	166½	165½	167½	164½	163½	167	165½
Milwaukee	.....	162½	162	160½	159½	153	149½	155½	155½	156½	155½	153½	155½	155
		JULY CORN.													
Chicago	.....	115½	116½	115½	114	109½	108½	112½	110	110½	108½	104½	105	103
Kansas City	.....	107½	108	107½	106½	101½	100½	104½	103½	103½	102½	98½	100	98
St. Louis	.....	114½	114½	114	102½	107½	107	111	109½	108½	106½	102½	103½	101½
Milwaukee	.....	115½	116	115½	114	109½	108½	112½	110	110½	108½	104½	104½	102½
		JULY OATS.													
Chicago	.....	53½	53½	53½	52½	49½	48½	50½	49½	50½	49½	47½	47½	47½
Kansas City	.....	54	54	53½	53	50	50	50	50	50	49½	47	47½	47½
Minneapolis	.....	49½	48½	50	48½	45½	44½	47	46½	46½	45½	44½	44½	43½
Winnipeg	.....	58½	59½	60½	59½	57	55½	57½	56½	57½	57½	56½	57½	57½
Milwaukee	.....	53½	53½	53½	52½	49½	48½	50½	49½	50½	49½	47½	47½	47½
		JULY RYE.													
Chicago	.....	112½	114	113	110½	106	103	106½	107½	107½	107½	106	107	106½
Minneapolis	.....	111½	112½	110½	107½	100½	96½	103	103	104½	103½	102	103½	103½
Duluth	.....	113	113½	110½	108½	102½	98½	103½	104	105½	105½	104½	104½	105
Winnipeg	.....	115½	115½	112½	109½	104	101	105	105½	107	108½	104	105	105½
		JULY BARLEY.													
Minneapolis	.....	82	82	82	81½	80½	78½	79	78½	79½	79	78½	79½	80
Winnipeg	.....	88½	89½	90	88½	87½	86½	87½	87½	89½	88½	89½	89½	89½

Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations from Sept. 29 to June 20.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. The daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extreme charted.



Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n at Toledo

The 46th annual meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n was called to order at 10:15 a. m. June 23 at Toledo, O., by Pres. S. L. Rice of Metamora, with more than forty present, many others arriving as the session progressed.

The session opened with singing of "America."

Rev. S. A. Beck, of Metamora, pastor of the M. E. church, pronounced the invocation.

JESSE HURLBUT, pres. of the Toledo Produce Exchange, spoke briefly in a cordial welcome. He told of the transportation and grain handling facilities of Toledo, the large flour mills that are grinding over 80 per cent of their capacity while other mills the country over are working at only 55 per cent.

The Toledo Produce Exchange was organized in 1849, one year after the formation of the Chicago Board of Trade, and it is still doing business. We have a diversified membership. Toledo is the largest field seed market in the world. It is the only market in which clover, alsike and timothy seed are traded in for future delivery thruout the year. We have a well equipped seed laboratory, a fully equipped laboratory for the inspection of grain, and are able to handle a large volume of business. We also have the laboratory of the federal grain supervision.

We want you to make yourself at home and if you want something just ask the chairman of our entertainment com'te, Fred Mayer.

Col. C. E. Groce, of Circleville, O., responded to the address of welcome:

The response to the eloquent address of Mr. Hurlbut, and the kind welcome he has given us on behalf of the Toledo Produce Exchange and the good people of this city, should have been assigned to someone more gifted in speech, for I cannot adequately express the sentiment we all feel towards Toledo and its active and enthusiastic grain dealers.

We have met here before, and we know full well the thoughtful kindness of the dealers, and we were delighted when the City by the Unsalted Sea was chosen as the place for our summer meeting.

It was near here that our Ass'n was born 45 years ago, and while many who were prominent then have passed to their reward, our Ass'n has gone onward and upward, standing always for justice and equity, guided by the skillful hand of our secretary—Uncle Joe McCord. We have had hard sledding the past two years, and many of us should be called "feed dealers" instead of "grain dealers," but the darkest hour is just before dawn, and with a fair crop of wheat and oats, and bright prospects for a bumper crop of corn, we should "come into our own" once more.

So let's take courage and enter whole-heartedly into the affairs of this convention, and go home feeling that it was good to be here.

On behalf of our Ass'n I thank you, Mr. Hurlbut, and those you represent, for your words of welcome, and I know if this meeting is not both pleasant and profitable it will not be the fault of the grain dealers of your city.

PRES. S. L. RICE read the following annual address:

President's Address.

The annual report of the officers of an organization is about what a Congressman I heard back in the nineties say about a Fourth of July oration, "It is a necessary evil."

Believing this, I will do as a witness, who after taking oath to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, turned to the judge and inquired if that was all he wanted him to say. The judge replied: "It was." The witness said: "Then I will make it as short as possible."

It is a privilege to hold our 46th annual meeting in this city of Toledo. A city that can well claim to have been the originators of hospitality. A city of educational buildings that command the admiration of the entire world. She has not forgotten the spiritual needs of man—her many beautiful churches are evidence of this. Her interest in civic life is well exemplified in her splendidly equipped Chamber of Commerce building, which we have the pleasure of occupying at this time. It is the second city in transportation, where when the St. Lawrence waterway becomes a reality unbroken cargoes of the surplus products of the middle west will leave for every seaport of the globe. In this environment we are now assembled.

From 1880 to 1925 is a long journey. We have

seen many changes during this time, yet our Ass'n is still intact and ready to render not only service to the grain trade but in the interests of the producers and consumers. Whenever any emergency arises.

The over thirty investigations by the Federal Government in the past thirty-five years without finding anything wrong is sufficient evidence that the entire grain trade can look their fellow men in the face without making an apology for the manner in which they conduct their business.

The "Federal Crime," I mean the Federal Trade Commission, have recently informed us thru the press that they are going to do better, that is, they will not in the future convict a business concern for doing wrong unless they have the evidence that they really have done a wrong.

We should co-operate with our friends, the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of this state, in their efforts to get county agents functioning in the channel as they were originally intended.

Against Metric System.—The grain interests of our state and nation should put up a solid front against changing the present standards of weights and measures to the metric system. This change would mean that every scale in the United States would have to have a new beam. All statistical data would be discarded. Unnecessary expense totaling thousands of dollars would be imposed on the grain interests of this state alone. We need a stronger state organization to combat such evils, and I am sure this can be best accomplished by carrying out the plans expressed in the various group meetings held early last fall. Our state should be organized into sections and a fellowship dinner held every three or four months. Discuss the costs of handling grain; trucking costs, etc. Have a salesmanship talk—for salesmanship is very essential with the average elevator these days, where in many sections the retail part of the business is the chief source of income.

Let us not be content until we have every section of our state, throughout, organized, and in each section a group working together with our state organization for the betterment of the service we render the producers and consumers. Let us put more into our ass'n, realizing that the more we put into it the more we will get out of it.

Remembering:

"There is a destiny that makes us brothers;

None goes his way alone;

All that we give into the lives of others

Comes back into our own."

J. W. McCORD, sec'y-treas., Columbus, O., read the treasurer's financial statement, which was referred to the auditing com'te.



S. L. Rice, Metamora, O., Re-elected Pres.

CHAS. QUINN, sec'y Grain Dealers Ass'n, spoke on "The Latest Tendency in Agrarian Legislation":

The program has me announced to speak on "The Latest Tendency of Agrarian Legislation." This is a very interesting subject, especially for the grain men who have seen so much legislation in the states and Congress.

In the Century for May is an article on "Why Men Disagree." The article went on to say men agreed on hardly anything. It is impossible to get unanimity. The author says it is most wonderful that the wheels of government do not fly to pieces.

This was the idea the directors of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n had in mind when they commissioned Professor Boyle to prepare a brief for presentation to the President's Agricultural Commission.

Cornell University has the finest agricultural library in the world. They have been adding to that library for 60 years. Professor Boyle in preparing this brief started out by showing the grain trade has been investigated 30 times. These investigations would make a book of 27,000 pages, and it brings us back to "Why Men Disagree," and in the next Congress there will be three or four investigations. There are piles of books piled up in Washington gathering dust, yet the politician will curry favor with his constituents by asking for another investigation at public expense.

There are seven million farmers and not over 26,000 grain men. Put yourself in the politician's place, viewing this vast number of votes.

It was this that impelled President Coolidge to identify himself with co-operation.

The Grain Dealers National Ass'n is not opposed to co-operation. The Grain Dealers National Ass'n admits the farmer has the same right as anyone to engage in the grain or any other business, but we object to the use of public funds to bolster up their business.

We had a letter from Mr. Cutler stating that he was going to hold meetings in Northwestern Ohio and wanted the grain dealers to attend his meetings. He would tell you how to run your business. The sum of \$683,000 will be expended in this agricultural extension work in Ohio during the 2-year period beginning July 1. There will be \$238,000 of federal money, the rest contributed by state and counties, besides a vast sum contributed by farmers.

A Seattle paper said in an editorial, "Senator Fess cited the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as an example of bureaucratic development. The 68th Congress added 14 new activities to the government, yet we wonder why our taxes are so high."

We have made no effort to stop this expenditure by the federal government or in Ohio. Merely because we have fought two or three measures the farm leaders have declared we are opposed to co-operation.

We have passed the crest of this wave. Men like Nicholas Murray Butler see that the danger point has been reached and we must recede.

The bill in Congress creating co-operative ass'ns provided that every ass'n which registered under the act would have to report twice a year. This called the farm leaders to Congress in droves to object to the young men of the Department at Washington going over their books. They killed the McNary-Haugen bill. The Grain Dealers National Ass'n stood on the side lines. The bill killed itself.

For eight weeks we had 5 to 15 men from the grain trade living in Washington, and when a man had to return to his business we wired another to come. In the morning we were given assignments. We had only from 10 to 12 a. m. to work when the Congressmen were accessible. Each grain man had a list, and would report the results of his call, so we could check up on how they would vote. The bill could pass the House with 70 votes to spare, but after that 8 weeks of work, 2 days before the vote was taken we had the bill defeated with 70 votes to spare. Congressmen would say "I have not read the bill," and when we told them what was in it they were surprised and said they could not vote for such a bill.

Mr. Jardine is a very able man, a sound man. He says, "I am not in favor of the McNary-Haugen bill or any price-fixing legislation in peace time." I do not agree with him that "This surplus can be disposed of by cutting down our production." How can Jardine get 7,000,000 farmers to cut down their acreage?

We are having a brief on co-operation prepared by Professor Boyle. Everything in the brief will be taken from government records and out of the mouths of co-operation's own leaders.

Tax on Messages.—When we took up the war tax on messages President Harding sent us to Mr. Mellon, who said we will take the tax off telephone and telegraph messages if the revenues of the country will warrant it.

I asked Sec'y Hoover if he would send me a list of state, national and county organizations of businessmen. There must be 10,000 of them. I picked out 157 national ass'ns that use the wires in the daily conduct of their business and

wrote a letter asking their secretaries to get out a letter to each member asking them to write their Congressmen. The members of the congressional com'te said "We have received more than 10,000 telegrams."

Senator Smoot said the tax would have to go back into the bill. It was put back, but I had the ass'n's get after their Senators and the tax was removed.

We have 18 ass'n's now affiliated with the Grain Dealers National Ass'n.

H. G. POLLOCK, Middlepoint: We are very well pleased with our corn crop in Van Wert County, it is equal to any except Mercer County where it is extremely good. The grass crop is gone, there will be no hay to ship. Oats about 60%. Wheat about 30% of a crop. Cattle look good, better than last year, pastures eaten down to the ground.

FRED MAYER, Toledo, announced that automobiles would be waiting at 2:30 to take the ladies on a drive.

A. T. WARD, Fostoria: There has been a great improvement in the past two weeks. From wheat that headed out before the rain 10 to 12 bus. per acre is all we can hope for. Late oats are making wonderful progress. Corn is looking clean, of good color and good stand. For 15 miles out of Fostoria corn looks spotted, perhaps too much rain.

E. T. CUSTENBORDER, Sidney: We have a prospect of fair average for all crops except wheat, that suffered from the freeze. Hay crop is going to be short. Corn crop will be above average.

CHAS. HIEGEL, Leipsic: Wheat 60%; oats 80%; corn 80 or 90%, very uneven. Hay nearly failure.

E. C. EIKENBERRY, Camden: Three or four southwestern counties will run 45% wheat, and have been seeded to oats, so we will have a big oats crop, some may be mixed with wheat. Never have seen corn better cultivated. Truck crops badly damaged.

Pres. Rice appointed the following com'tes: Resolutions: E. C. Eikenberry, Camden; H. G. Pollock, Middle Point; E. T. Custenborder, Sidney.

Auditing: J. H. Motz, Brice, O.; A. T. Ward, Fostoria; B. R. Hoaglin, Scotts, O.

Nominating: C. E. Groce, Circleville; Grover C. Cline, Ashville; K. D. Keilholtz, Toledo, O.

Afternoon Session.

More than 80 were present when Pres. Rice called the afternoon session to order at 2:15 p. m. "I am very gratified at the attendance."

H. G. POLLOCK, for the special memorial com'te, reported that Lawrence E. Hiegel died at Versailles, O., Nov. 21, 1924; C. K. Patterson at Piketon Feb. 28, 1925; H. W. Robinson at Cleveland, May 14, and John Duncan, St. Paris, O., on June 23. On motion all stood for one minute with bowed heads in memory and respect to the departed.

RENICK W. DUNLAP, acting sec'y of agriculture, having been called to a meeting of heads of departments with Pres. Coolidge and director of the budget Lord, was unable to be present. He wired his regrets and offered to appear on the afternoon of Wednesday. His paper was read by V. E. Butler of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., after expressing his accord with the thoughts therein.

CYRUS LOCHER, director of the division of securities, of the Department of Commerce, Columbus, O., delivered an able address on the work of the state to prevent the wage earner from losing his savings to promoters of worthless corporations and real estate speculations.

He told of enterprises that paid 65% of the proceeds of the sale of stock to the salesmen; and that if any enterprise paid more than 15% commission it was hopelessly handicapped at the start. All listened with rapt attention to his exposition of crooked deals including the inside history of the Discount Bank of Cleveland. Prolonged applause and a standing vote of thanks rewarded him.

Apart from his subject he said "We have too many laws. This year you passed 10,000

laws in 47 states and Congress. A layman can not find time to read the laws and make a living. We are having an increase of crime on account of too many laws."

JAMES BOYCE, Attica, N. Y.: The man who comes to an ass'n meeting with the selfish purpose of getting ideas is really benefiting the organization.

In my community the daily production of milk is 160,000 lbs. but not 2% of the dairymen make their own butter. They want to do one thing only; yet when a few farmers had the idea the grain man was a profiteer they wanted to engage in the grain merchandising business.

Last year you in Ohio had the best oats. The East wants good oats. Toledo and Cincinnati quoted me 36-lb. oats, not "Ohio" oats. Every time I could get a fellow to say his oats were "Ohio" oats I paid him a premium. If you have grain above the average play it up in your offers and in your correspondence. Your quotations do not tell us easterners enough.

Our business and your business is on a sound, firm foundation, and the thing we have to do is to see that the superstructure is sound.

Mr. Boyce was given a standing vote of thanks.

E. C. EIKENBERRY read a paper on "Business Ethics," which is published elsewhere in this number of the Journal.

Adjourned for banquet.

The Banquet.

The dinner Tuesday evening was given in the Chamber of Commerce where over 40 tables had been placed.

The "Ice House Quartette," actually a double quartette, plus one, filled the hall with song, and among the instrumental accompaniment none excelled Ben Hoffner's supreme new banjo.

S. L. Rice presided, and Jesse Hurlbut, pres. of the Produce Exchange, was toastmaster.

The speaker of the evening was Ed. R. Kelsey, a leading Rotarian, whose theme was "Business is Service" and not how much we get out of it.

Wednesday's Session.

Wednesday's session began with an address by Frank J. Delany of Chicago on "The Grain Business in the United States," which is published elsewhere in this number of the Journal.

J. F. PATTERSON, division freight agent of the New York Central Lines, sounded a hopeful note in recounting the history of transportation when he declared all the regulation of that industry has been sanely along the lines that underlie the principles of our government, and that the people could be trusted to deal fairly with the railroads.

"Government control can operate railroads only under an autocracy. I can not see how government ownership and control can be accomplished in the United States where we are individualists."

"The last 2 years show that we are not yet ready to accept socialism or communism."

E. T. DICKEY, Larue, O., pres. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n: I am glad to be here this morning. For several years I have been personally acquainted with your president and have had many dealings with him. I am proud of the fact we have a Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n in Ohio.

Back about 20 years ago it was thought that a bunch of farmers engaging in the grain business had committed an unpardonable sin. It has been learned since by the farmer that every grain dealer is not a black sheep and that any individual has a right to engage in any business. Not one dealer in grain can afford not to belong to his state ass'n.

Twenty years back I also was dealing for line companies, and the line companies brought on the farmer companies by their own acts. I would climb on the wagon to beat the other fellow and bid up clover seed, 25c a bushel at a time, \$1.50. This gave the farmer the idea that we were making money out of this stuff.

You have a certain bunch of men who are

pushers and another bunch who are hangers-on.

Local meetings as conducted by your state ass'n are a mighty good thing. We have been conducting meetings of this kind on the first Monday of each month. Now we have so good an attendance all can hardly get into the hall.

The Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n is ready to meet you Fifty-Fifty at any time.

Our latchstring is always out. We are glad to have you come to our state meeting or group meetings.

Mr. Rice: I am glad to observe the harmony that exists among the elevator interests of Ohio.

E. T. CUSTENBORDER, Sidney, O., spoke as follows on "Our Unfair Competitor."

Unfair Competition.

Most of us at times feel that we have our full share of unfair competition, and it is quite probable that we are able to justify that assumption. The farmer companies occasionally complain of unfair, unethical treatment by their old line competitors, and frequently their complaints are justifiable.

The independent dealers counter with the claim that their farmer company competitors employ tactics that are not strictly in accord with the true co-operative spirit, and they may be able to justify their position.

Both independent and farmer companies are permanently located, physically equipped with ample storage capacity and permanent, competent employees to efficiently and economically serve their patrons every business day of the year. Their imaginary differences are rapidly being ironed out and both are equally interested in curbing the activities of their unfair competitors, the "Snow Birds," and the Farm Bureau.

The cost of handling grain and supplies at the various permanently established country elevators, regardless of the name or style of the company, does not materially differ. While at times our costs may appear to be higher than those of the unfair competitors who have neither the equipment nor the facilities to render the quality of service our patrons demand and are entitled to receive, will in the future as in the past prove to be lower.

Our handling charges are on an average so small that when the market remains constant, as it occasionally does, we lose. If the market should decline, and it frequently does, we lose more. An advance in the market while the grain or supplies remain in our possession is our only opportunity to show our stockholders a dividend on their stock investment in our elevators.

Unfair competition is largely responsible for most of our ills. To discover and apply the proper remedy should be a leading feature in organization effort.

Notwithstanding all of these conditions and hazards connected with serviceable economic merchandising, our principal unfair competitor persists in disseminating the seeds of discontent among our patrons, which is really more detrimental and costly to us than the result of the volume of their actual commercial activities.

Education is the solution. With the proper effort on the part of all elevator operators, the uneconomic, unsafe methods and purpose of our unfair competitor may be revealed to all of our patrons. The results will be mutually beneficial to them and to us.

Country grain elevators are a valuable community asset. The value of farms and other property in the vicinity is enhanced on account of their convenience, ability and willingness to render daily efficient economic service to the entire community, and they need and are entitled to the patronage of all progressive, loyal citizens of the community.

Mr. Custenborder referred to bids put out by a farm service bureau and cited a case where bids from other sources were 1½ cents above the bid of the service bureau.

"Besides the dope handed out to the farmers telling them what the service bureau is doing FOR them, they should state what it is doing TO them."

D. M. CASH, who was present, arose later to state that as members of the Ohio State and the Grain Dealers National Ass'n the Service Bureau was living up to all the rules.

D. J. SCHUH, for the Cincinnati dealers, said he had written wishing the State Ass'n a successful meeting and would be glad to report back that the meeting was successful. "Cincinnati is for you all the time."

[Continued on page 789.]

Northwest Grain Dealers Score Meddling Lawmakers

Nearly three hundred grain dealers and millers from Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington were present at the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n meet in Walla Walla, Washington, June 5-6, and heard W. A. Ryer, president of the Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n, broadcast their dormant thoughts in the straightforward words: "We are unalterably opposed to the efforts of the political demagogues and job seeking individuals who are forever proposing impractical and visionary schemes contrary to economic laws—none of which would be or have been of benefit to the farmer.

"Patrick Henry in his memorable speech said 'I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging the future but by the past.' Within the last quarter century alone revolutionary schemes have cost the farmers inestimable millions and he has reaped no benefits. The past should guide us in rejecting some of the present schemes.

"The farmer does not want to be a ward of the government; anyone who thinks that is all wrong. The farmer is individualistic. He doesn't want the government constantly monkeying with his business. He doesn't want to be babied or pitied by other people. What the farmer wants is just this: he wants his business to have an equal opportunity with other businesses. The sound farmer business man does not seek legislation to fix prices or to regulate details. He knows that legislation cannot annul economic laws. The only legislation he wants is legislation that will assist him in getting reasonable credit on sound security—credit adapted to the peculiar nature of his business, which, because of turnover and other factors, cannot be treated in the same way as other lines of business—legislation that would put him on a par with other business men."

Dr. S. B. Penrose in his address on "Wang An Shih" added a little more forcefulness to the "experience" mentioned by Mr. Ryer in his quotation from Patrick Henry when he stressed that "Wang An Shih, a great Chinese economist of the 12th century, had impractical McNary-Haugen notions too, all of which had to be discarded," as will most utopian proposals of the present day.

The convention having been called to order by President R. J. Stephens of Spokane, was welcomed by R. E. Allen of the local Chamber of Commerce and Ben F. Hill, Mayor. Mr. Ryer delivered the response to this welcome, concluding with the above remarks.

C. L. Dutcher, Portland representative charged with enforcing the U. S. Warehouse Act thruout the Pacific Coast, enlightened his listeners on "A Certificate of Deposit." He pointed out that the Federal Warehouse Act was optional, not mandatory.

"The federal warehouse receipt for grain is considered as a 'Certificate of Deposit' by bankers. Grain placed in federal bonded warehouses enjoys many advantages, among them lower insurance rates," he said.

"Wheat in the bin is better than the money in the bank, if the money was obtained thru the sale of wheat on an unprofitable market."

J. C. Templeton, sec'y of the Montana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Great Falls, Mont., speaking in John McVay's stead, tendered the suggestion that the Montana delegation name a com'te to work with the millers of Washington and Oregon towards an amicable settlement of the protein tests and delayed returns disputes, the Montana delegation having aired their grievances at this opportunity. "Some of the Spokane milling companies are unwilling to accept the protein tests of a neutral laboratory," it was pointed out by Geo. Moran of Great Falls, Montana, state grain inspector.

Charles Quinn, sec'y of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, in addressing the convention on the "Latest Tendencies of Legislation" remarked that "the grain trade has undergone 34 investigations by national government agencies in the past 30 years." He laid the frequent investigations to the fact that politicians could see 7,000,000 farmer votes in the offing as against the 26,000 men in the grain business. The efforts of the national ass'n to check unfavorable legislation was outlined.

Mr. Quinn took exception to the use of public tax moneys for the establishment of co-operative movements. He declared that Herbert Hoover dominates President Coolidge's cabinet and that Mr. Hoover is responsible for the President's commitment to co-operation. Prior to launching into a dissertation which was not complimentary to pools and co-operative ass'ns, Mr. Quinn assured his audience that the "Grain Dealers National Ass'n is not opposed, per se, to co-operation, but is opposed to visionary schemes actuated by political ambition."

"The National ass'n is responsible for having killed the McNary-Haugen bill and also led the national fight for the removal of war tax on telephone and telegraph messages."

While expressing confidence in the conservatism of Sec'y Jardine, Mr. Quinn added that "he has recently made some crazy statements." He referred to the cabinet member's proposal that grain farmers curtail their output.

R. M. Semmes, president of the Seattle Merchants Exchange, followed up this last remark of Mr. Quinn's appropriately with "The Necessity of Establishing a Grain Futures Market on the Pacific Coast."

Grain Futures Market on Pacific Coast.

The marketing of grain best illustrates the necessity for futures markets, and particularly wheat, for there is not a nation today which does not use wheat in some form. The result of this is that the price of wheat in the United States is immediately effected by the price of wheat in every other country which is either a large producer or a large consumer of this grain, and the further consequence is that it is only possible to reflect world conditions through the so-called futures markets.

Many theorists advocate the reversion to a system of 100 years ago by which the marketing of grain would be conducted as it was at that time, and would, if possible, destroy the great grain exchanges of the world. To do so, would immediately place the wheat grower in identically the same position that the tobacco grower of the south finds himself today, and the individual grain grower would then, if in need of ready cash, be at the mercy of the buyer with great resources, and however liberal such a buyer might be, he must in turn protect himself in the marketing of large accumulated grain stocks against any decline in price which might be brought about through a decrease in demand and a large increase in visible supply.

The states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana produce from 100-150,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, only 26% of which is consumed in the United States, the remainder of which is shipped to all corners of the earth. It is apparent that the world supply and demand will directly govern the price of approximately three-fourths of the crop and this price will in turn govern the price of wheat consumed domestically. We therefore cannot get away from the fact that world conditions will govern the price and this being true, buyers of grain in the northwest must know world conditions and what the other nations will pay, based upon their production or requirements.

The difference between market fluctuations and the value of money and many other causes, then contribute to the necessity of centralized markets, through which world market conditions become known, and which conditions are immediately reflected in the prices.

If the producer of wheat is to depend upon supply and demand for his compensation, then it is absolutely necessary that the grain futures markets in the United States be maintained under proper rules and regulations.

It has been charged that the Chicago board of trade is simply a great gambling house, con-

ducted in the interest of speculators in food products. It is not maintained that there has not been at times, and in fact, that there is not always gambling on the Chicago board of trade, or any other board of trade, or any other stock exchange, and to some degree gambling in any other line of human effort. The proper function of the Chicago board of trade is not, however, a gambling house. As a matter of fact, even though individuals may gamble there, it is the greatest protection to a legitimate buyer and seller that there has ever been given to any class of business in the United States. If individuals at times choose to gamble, and win or lose money, that has nothing to do with the proper functions of this institution.

Through the Grain Futures act 1922, grain futures markets were put under government supervision in an effort to reduce to a minimum gambling or manipulation.

To trace out the many uses of the futures market is impossible, yet I will endeavor to show that no greater aid or protection could be given to the wheat growers, the millers, and the exporters of the northwest than a properly conducted market of this kind.

Beginning with the planting of grain, a speculative condition arises, for no one can foresee what the crop results will be. The farmer has no idea what he will get for his grain, the miller has no idea what he will get for his flour, nor the exporter at what rate he will have to sell. Yet when this grain is planted, the world is consuming the then-existing stocks and in preparation for future consumption, is anticipating what crop will result. Inquiry for purchases of flour will frequently be made to millers six months in advance of delivery. Unless the miller has the wheat in his elevators upon which he can base his price, he is therefore compelled to gamble on the price at which he can make such contract, and if he makes a contract, and adverse crop conditions bring about a great increase in the cost of wheat, he may find himself in a position of inability to fulfill his contract—except at a loss.

The exporter may have inquiries for delivery of wheat six months hence and is absolutely unable to name a price at which he can make a delivery unless he is willing to gamble. He would, as a flour miller, then attempt to protect himself by offering the country dealers as low a price as possible at which he could buy. Yet, if the producer could through a proper medium sell to a flour miller his new not-yet-produced crop, under a guarantee of delivery, the miller would immediately be in a position to close his contract, under assurance of the wheat at a fixed price, and the exporter would be in the same position where he can name a price under guarantee that he can make delivery. Here enters the speculator who frequently has no interest either in the production or in the milling or exporting of wheat, but who may be willing to guarantee the miller or exporter against loss by a validated sale on the grain exchange to such miller or exporter.

It is desired to explain as clearly as possible just what the proper use of a futures market is and not to trace out all of the uses to which it may be put.

In practical application it is simply an institution through which a producer of grain may, if he chooses, sell his product at a fixed price months in advance of the harvest, if the price is satisfactory. Nor is it necessary for such producer to sell options on his crop directly on the futures market, because his country dealer would be in a position, if such a market existed, to hedge a contract of purchase at a fixed price, and if the option on September wheat on the Seattle exchange was today \$1.60 per bushel, and this price was satisfactory to the farmer for a portion or all of his crop, he would simply contract with his dealer for the sale of cash wheat at that figure less the elevator and carrying charges, and the dealer would then, to protect himself against decline, sell on the Seattle exchange an equal amount of wheat at \$1.60, which would insure such dealer against loss and enable him to meet his contract for cash wheat upon delivery. A miller desiring at the same time to contract for future deliveries of flour at a fixed price, would go into the futures market and basing his flour sale on \$1.60 wheat, would buy an option for his requirements.

The next step would be for the miller to accumulate such varieties and grades as he might require, by cash purchases from dealers, and as such miller secured his requirements he would in turn, as he accumulated the cash wheat, sell his option to exporters who desired protection against contracts they might make for export cargoes—such exporters selling their options for purchase to other millers and exporters against other contracts.

Market changes would naturally effect contract prices, but the principle by which a legitimate user of wheat could assure himself of his requirements at a fixed price would remain. A futures market is no cure-all for the ills of the farmer. It is a business institution devised to enable legitimate business men to conduct their business without undue risk. Without such protection, the country dealer is compelled to take the chances against the decline, and if he is a

prudent business man, he will only buy from the farmer at a figure which he thinks will secure him against loss, and without a futures market he must figure that he is taking the risk and bid for cash wheat accordingly. The benefit to a farmer from such a market is consequently that the dealer being able to protect himself against decline is able to pay exactly what the option of the then day is less elevator and carrying charges.

The necessity for such a market in the northwest is due to the fact that because of distance and other factors, it is impossible for grain purchasers in the northwest to hedge their requirements in Chicago. The premiums or discounts for cash wheat on this coast are so different from the Chicago option, that at times a hedge on Chicago is no protection, in fact is worse than no protection. Our option prices on a futures market at Seattle would vary considerably at times from those at Chicago, just as Chicago option prices vary with those of other great grain exchanges, but wheat being a commodity we use all over the world, though we might be temporarily out of line with Chicago, we would at all times have a certain ratio in proportion and would be drawn back to this position by the markets of Liverpool and other great market centers.

Without a futures market available to dealers in which they can protect themselves against decline, it is but natural that the banks which advance money to dealers will only lend what the bank considers a safe margin against cash grain. It would be possible to continue at great length in illustrating the uses of a futures market and the benefit to be derived, but the illustration cited should serve.

In establishing a futures grain market at Seattle, it is intended to serve the people of the entire Pacific Coast, and to be a success it must be used by all who are interested in the grain business, nor is there any reason why this should not be the case, and why every city in the northwest would not benefit.

It is intended to make haste slowly and to so conduct the market that the futures trading is absolutely validated. The Seattle Merchants exchange seeks only to serve the business communities interested and we feel that if this market is properly supported, that great mutual benefit will result. The safeguards that would result through the proper use of this market would immediately appear in all phases of liquidation of grain and stabilize the growing in the northwest."

N. A. Davis, vice-president of the Baker-Royer Nat'l Bank here, concluded Friday afternoon addresses with his chalk-talk on "The Endless Trail," construing this subject to cover cycles of prosperity and adversity.

Everyone attended the well-appointed banquet-entertainment provided the evening of the first day. E. H. Leonard, manager of the Preston-Shaffer Mfg. Co. of Waitsburg, Wash., acted as toastmaster. P. N. Winans traced milling history in southeastern Washington for the last 85 years. Pres. Stephens, and Harry Hudson of the Port of Portland, also added to the more serious shots of the evening.

Dealers of the interior won recognition from coast millers at the second day of the convention when the schedule of rules, regulations, discounts and dockages was adopted by the convention. Reductions in the discounts for mixture in three classes were given, in the case of dark Northern spring of three cents and in the case of dark hard winter, hard white, bluestem and early baart, of two cents a bushel.

These smaller discounts, coming in a year when there is a possibility of a large amount of mixed wheat, owing to the reseeded of spring wheat thruout the Inland Empire, are expected to result in the saving of several thousands of dollars.

An added cent of differential in favor of sacked wheat over bulk wheat was also adopted, the year's schedule being 4 cents a bushel more for sacked grain. The re-sacking charge likewise was raised, going from 8 to 10 cents. The discount for bad order sacks, however, was left as last year, at 3 cents, also considered a concession to the Inland Empire men. The sack market, which is stronger this year than last, is responsible for these changes.

Other rules, etc., adopted last year were sustained.

Resolutions adopted called for the appointment of a com'te to consider the advisability of establishing a grain' futures market on the coast. The convention also condemned the unnecessary and useless legislation which state

and national bodies have endeavored to pass and have passed, regulating economic questions. Demand for the retention by Northwestern railroads of proportional rates on agricultural products for export was made.

In connection with this last named resolution, F. R. Hanlon of Seattle, chairman of the resolution com'te, declared that "it is paramount that the grain men of the Northwest states stand together and demand this rate retention, not only from Montana, but from the other grain states. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Milwaukee roads recently asked to have the proportional rates on wheat from Montana, moving to the coast for export, removed."

A resolution of respect on the death of George A. Carmody of Seattle, was submitted, along with one of appreciation to the mayor and citizens for their hospitality.

Richard J. Stephens of Spokane, was re-elected president by acclamation. (Mr. Stephens will be serving his fourth consecutive term in the office). J. J. Lavin is the vice-president for the coming term.

New directors elected were: A. J. Urquhart, Lind, Wash.; W. A. Ryer, Spokane, and H. A. Martin, Portland, for one-year terms; R. J. Stephens, Spokane; O. T. Cornwell, Walla Walla; I. C. Bonham, Tacoma, and J. J. Lavin, Portland, two-year terms.

Ohio Grain Dealers Meet.

[Continued from page 787.]

FRED L. WATKINS, Cleveland. This has been one of the best meetings I ever attended at a state convention. The worst is over for this generation; but we will be deceiving ourselves badly if we think there will be no legislation attempted by blocs at Washington.

An independent source at Washington informs me we will still have bloc legislation.

We are not conscious of any great amount of guilt just now, and before Congress convenes there will be action taken that will make legislation unnecessary.

Talk less taxes, less government interference, less evil in our business, more thrift by government and individuals. Let us get back to the conditions that made this country what it is and not follow false gods.

CHAS. LATCHAW, sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n: I congratulate you that your convention has been well worth while.

H. L. Goemann, called on for a report for the transportation com'te, said he had nothing to report.

E. C. Eikenberry, chairman, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions.

No Appropriations for County Agents.

WHEREAS, We all should be and are interested in the economy program of President Coolidge and Governor Donahey, and all should be cognizant of the fact that one way to economize is to stop some of our leaks, one of which is our needless, meddlesome county agents; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization endorse the action of Portage, Harden and other counties whose county commissioners have declined to make appropriations in support of their county agents, and request our members to use their influence with their county commissioners in their respective counties to withhold their appropriations for this purpose.

Expert Investigation of Economic Problems.

WHEREAS, The Grain Dealers National Ass'n has inaugurated and is pursuing a constructive policy of expert investigation of economic problems as they affect the grain trade; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our approval and appreciation of this service and pledge the support of the Ohio dealers to such activity.

Thanks to Entertainers.

WHEREAS, The appointments for this convention were so well arranged and so accurately fitted to the comfort and convenience of its members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our thanks to the members of the Toledo Produce Exchange and to every individual having anything to do with the arrangements in general, and more especially to those responsible for the superior

quality of the entertainment provided for the fellowship dinner.

J. H. Motz, for the auditing com'te, reported the accounts of the sec'y-treas. to be correct, and his report was accepted.

K. D. Keilholtz, for the nominating com'te, expressed appreciation of the services of Pres. Rice and of his qualities as a man and grain dealer, and named the following as officers for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected, Mr. McCord casting the ballot:

Pres., Samuel L. Rice, Metamora; vice pres., John H. Motz of Brice; sec'y-treas., J. W. McCord, Columbus; Governing Board, E. O. Teegardin, Duvall; C. A. Hiegel, Leipsic, and Edgar W. Thierwechter, Oak Harbor.

Henry L. Goemann, Toledo: Mr. Delaney has brought out that privilege trading limits the wild fluctuations, while permitting decline and advance within limits. We could pass a resolution requesting the Chicago Board of Trade to open the subject of privilege trading. Seconded.

Fred L. Watkins: It would be well to take it under advisement. Privilege trading would prevent the wild swings. We could well recommend that the Board of Trade investigate the resumption of trading in privileges.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

E. H. Beer, Baltimore, Md., said he was happy to be present as he had only missed one Ohio meeting in 15 years.

H. G. Pollock, Middle Point: I understand a move is on foot for local meetings, and I heartily support the movement. The four or five local meetings held last fall were of inestimable value to the elevator men. The Van Wert meeting was of great value in creating a better feeling between the regular dealer and the farmer dealer.

Expenses of doing a grain business are two or three times what they were but our handling margin is no greater. Some dealers not members of the organization are buying grain without a margin to cover the cost of doing business.

Henry Hirsch, vice pres. of the Produce Exchange: On behalf of the Exchange I wish to say we hope the members will go home feeling mentally and spiritually enriched by their stay here.

I cannot feel as pessimistic as one of the speakers expressed himself. I am glad we are getting together. There is room for all of us.

If we go into business and make a failure we should not blame anybody but ourselves.

Mr. McCord: I want to thank you for the confidence reposed in me. We hope to have at least 6 or 7 local meetings during the month of October.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes.

Frank J. Delany represented Chicago.

V. E. Butler, Indianapolis, Ind., rep. the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

Fort Wayne, Ind., was represented by E. P. Short and J. H. Zehr.

The market quotations were posted just outside the convention hall.

E. H. Beer of E. H. Beer & Co., came all the way from Baltimore, Md.

The supply trade was rep. by H. E. Matson, Lima, O., of the Richardson Scale Co.

Cincinnati was represented by D. J. Schuh, sec'y of the Exchange, and R. L. Early.

From New York came James Boyce of Attica; and H. T. Burns and I. W. McConnell, both of Buffalo.

N. P. Nelson, of Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., and T. A. Bryant represented St. Louis, the latter accompanied by Mrs. Bryant and niece, Miss Hazel M. Walker.

The registration of visitors was conducted by the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., and the company was thanked by resolution for having supplied the badges. C. O. Garver was in charge, assisted by R. H. Butcher, the latest addition to the field force of the Ohio Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

Feedstuffs

Irvine, Ky.—G. T. Snowden has opened the Estill Feed & Coal Co.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—A. C. Anderson is to remodel his feed storage quarters.

Marysville, Tenn.—Perry Bros. are enlarging their feed and seed warehouse properties.

Iuka, Ill.—The J. L. Smith & Son feed establishment has just recently moved to larger quarters.

Van Buren, Ark.—Mixed feed manufacturing equipment is being installed by the Peanut Products Co.

Beaumont, Tex.—L. E. Bell & Co. has completed its three-story warehouse and offices for the handling of feeds, etc.

New York, N. Y.—Henry C. Larowe, 81, has passed away. His activity on the exchange floor ceased some time ago.

Lubbock, Tex.—A \$20,000 feed mill of two cars of grain daily capacity is to be erected here for the Economy Mills Co. of Texas.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Management of the feed jobbing business of the Churchill Grain & Seed Co. is now in the hands of A. E. Yardley.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Ground has been acquired here by the Ralston Purina Co. with the intention of erecting a feed mill here some time next year.

Hagerman, N. M.—Consolidation of the Denver Alfalfa Mfg. & Products Co. and the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Products Co. has just been announced.

Athens, Tenn.—A new brick, steel and reinforced concrete 60x84 ft. feed and seed warehouse to cost \$25,000 is in the course of construction for Nat. C. Moore.

Chicago, Ill.—Failure of the Western Feed Manufacturers, Inc., recently became known. The concern bought the Edwards Elevator in 1919 and lost it by fire April 29, 1922.

Robinson, Ill.—Work has begun on the construction of the Armour Poultry Feeding plant. The old mill that stood on the property presented the firm by the local Chamber of Commerce has been wrecked and the new building is under way.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Royal Feed Co. pleaded guilty to a charge of violating the Standard Grain Act in federal court recently and was fined \$25 on three counts. The company was charged with shipping oats before having them inspected.

Toledo, O.—Regional business done out of this point by the Kasco Mills, Inc., of Waverly, N. Y., has been taken over by the newly incorporated Kieser Mfg. Co. Incorporators of the new company are: David Anderson, pres.; Rathbun Fuller, vice-pres.; Kenton D. Keilholtz, treas.; and L. J. Gifford, sec'y.

Baltimore, Md.—A meeting of creditors of the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Company was held June 22 at the office of Willis E. Myers, referee in bankruptcy, to consider the allowance of \$8,500 fees to the attorneys. Notice of the first and final distribution to the creditors of a dividend of 4.18% was filed June 12.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Blish Milling Company of Seymour, Ind., has bought out the entire stock of raw materials of the Seeds Oil Company, who, it is understood, will continue in business. The Blish Company operates a soybean oil mill at Crothersville, Ind., and most of the material purchased from the Seeds Company is understood to have been a large stock of soybeans.

Moulton, O.—The Detfen Grain Co. has started work on its new custom feed plant. A 30 h.p. motor will be used to operate a 20-in attrition mill crusher, sheller and bagger. Orders for the complete equipment were placed with J. M. Bell.

Montesano, Wash.—The feed and seed departments of Veysey Bros. has been acquired by Earl C. Woodland and Roscoe W. Holloway, and is now operated under the name of the Montesano Feed & Seed Co. Mr. Holloway is managing their interests.

Memphis, Tenn.—Rimol, a newly originated feed product, the result of treating rice straw hay with molasses, has been put on the market by the Hypo Molasses Hay Co. It is claimed that tests have shown that Rimol has all the nutritive value of western timothy hay.

Vandalia (R.F.D.), Ohio—A. C. Krebehe more has commenced work on his new feed plant. The contract for all equipment, including a 35 h.p. Fairbanks oil engine, attrition mill crusher, elevators and sheller, was placed with J. M. Bell, who will furnish the plans.

Chicago, Ill.—Dr. Ernest E. Werner has of late received the appointment of "Technical Advisor" to the Millers National Federation. He will maintain contact with Food and Feed Officials, will represent the Federation at the meetings of Federal and State bodies charged with the establishment and enforcement of grades and standards for mill feeds, etc. He will also do some research in behalf of the industry.

Adulterations and Misbranding.

Roy M. Houston and Paul F. Eve (Nashville Grain & Feed Co.) on complaint of the U. S. attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee Dec. 23, pleaded guilty to misbranding quantities of mixed feed shipped into North Carolina labeled "100 lbs. No. 1 Mixed Feed. . . Protein 18%, Fat 4%." Analysis showed 15.9% and 3.4% respectively. A \$100 fine was imposed.

Planters Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie, Tex., was alleged to have misbranded 300 sacks of cottonseed meal shipped into Indiana, by the U. S. attorney for the District of Indiana, Nov. 21. The article was labeled "Cottonseed Meal. Not less than 6% Fat, 43% Protein—Not more than 12% fibre." Analysis showed less protein and more fibre than declared. The product was destroyed, no claimant appearing.

Mutual Rendering Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., suffered condemnation, forfeiture and destruction of 34 sacks of poultry feed alleged misbranded by the U. S. attorney for the District of Maryland on Dec. 22. The article was labeled in part: (Sack) "Mureco Animal Products . . . 55% Protein. Guaranteed Analysis Protein 55% Min., etc." Misbranding was alleged whereas the article contained less than 55% protein.

Hoyland Flour Mills, Kansas City, Mo., consigned 500 sacks of wheat grey shorts alleged by the U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois on Dec. 17 to have been adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled "Wheat Grey Shorts and Screenings Not Exceeding 8% screenings. . . Licensed and registered by the Kansas Flour Mills Co., etc." The article consisted wholly or in part of reground bran, contained excess fibre, was not grey shorts and was sold under the distinctive name of another article. The Dixie Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill., having appeared as claimant for the property, was fined costs and imposed with the execution of a \$1,600 bond.

Suffolk Oil Mill, Suffolk, Va., was charged with shipping 90 sacks of misbranded peanut meal into Maryland by the U. S. attorney for the District of Maryland on Dec. 29. The article was labeled "100 lbs. Peanut Meal. . . Guaranteed Analysis Protein 41%. . . Made from Shelled Peanuts." Analysis showed less than 41% protein. A \$200 fine was imposed and the shipment ordered relabeled. The same charge was alleged against the same company on Dec. 23 for the shipment of 340 sacks of peanut meal and the fine placed at \$600, and on condition of relabeling the goods were returned. On Jan. 28 the same attorney entered the same charge against this company for the shipment of 65 sacks of peanut meal. The fine was again \$200, similarly conditioned.

Elk City Cotton Oil Co., Elk City, Okla., was alleged to have shipped a quantity of cottonseed meal which was adulterated and misbranded, by the U. S. attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma on Jan. 23. The article was tagged "Elko Brand Cotton Seed Cake or Meal. . . etc. . . Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein (minimum) 43%. . . Crude Fibre (maximum) 10%." Analysis showed 39.5% protein, 11.5% fibre. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

Southern Oil & Feed Mills, Inc., Petersburg, Va., sent two shipments of feed into North Carolina Sept. 16, declared to have been misbranded by the U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia. The consignment was marked "Gubernut Laying Feed. . . The 2 in 1 Feed. . . Guaranteed Analysis Protein 18% . . . etc." The other shipment was marked "Big Bone Hog Feed. Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein 18%. . . etc." Analysis showed they contained 16.8% and 16.3% protein respectively. Accordingly misbranding was charged and a fine of \$50 entered.

Domestic Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., shipped 500 sacks of wheat grey shorts, adjudged adulterated and misbranded by the U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois Dec. 17. The article was labeled "Wheat Grey Shorts and Screenings Not Exceeding 8% Screenings. . . Licensed and registered by The Kansas Flour Mills Co., etc." Misbranding and adulteration was alleged because the article consisted wholly or in part of reground bran, contained excess fibre, was not grey shorts, and was sold under the distinctive name of another article. The Dixie Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill., appearing as claimant, the property was released upon payment of costs and execution of a \$1,600 bond.

Geo. J. Hamner Grain Co., Memphis, Tenn., shipped 230 sacks of oats alleged misbranded by the U. S. attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, May 7, 1924. The article was invoiced as "Oats." Misbranding was alleged for the reason that it was an admixture of oats and foreign material including wild oats, barley, screenings, rye, white (wheat) chaff, and dirt, said foreign material having been bleached with sulphur dioxide, which was not declared, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of "Oats." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside. No claimant having appeared, the product was destroyed.

John Wade & Sons, Memphis, Tenn., shipped 40 sacks of adulterated and misbranded oats according to the U. S. attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, May 7, 1924. The article was billed as feed oats and invoiced as white oats. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article contained a mixture of oats and foreign material, bleached with sulphur dioxide, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of "White Feed Oats," and for the further reason that the quantity of the package contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside. Adulteration was alleged for the reason that an admixture consisting of oats and foreign material including wild oats, barley, and other grains, chaff and dirt and excess moisture had been mixed and packed with said article and had been substituted in whole or in part for oats, which said article purported to be.

Conway Oil & Ice Co., Conway, Ark., was alleged by the U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas on Sept. 19, 1924, to have shipped a quantity of misbranded cottonseed meal. Analysis showed it contained approximately 36.48% protein, 5.84% nitrogen and 7.09% ammonia. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to-wit, "Guaranteed Analysis Owl Brand 41% . . . Choice Prime Cotton Seed Meal . . . Ammonia 8%, protein 41%, nitrogen 6.58%, . . ." on the tags were false and misleading, the article containing less amounts. A fine of \$50 was imposed on a plea of guilty Jan. 24, 1925. Nine days later the same attorney entered a similar charge against a quantity of cottonseed cake labeled "Weight 100 lbs. Net 'Chickasha Prime' Cottonseed Cake and Meal." Examination of 60 sacks of the article showed that the average net weight of the sacks examined was 97.33 lbs. Misbranding was accordingly alleged and for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

New Feed Trade Marks.

Memphis, Tenn.—Royal Feed & Mfg. Co. has filed trade mark No. 205,230, descriptive of stock feed. The mark consists of a fair maiden leading a cow and the words "Spring Maid."

Cuba, N. Y.—Phelps & Sibley Co., Inc., has filed trade mark No. 211,050, descriptive of dairy and poultry feed. The mark consists of an elongated diamond inscribed with the words "Mon-E-Maker."

Russell-Miller Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., filed trade mark application Ser. No. 212,965, descriptive of shorts wheat midlings. The mark is the word "Alta" in capital letters.

Lamar Alfalfa Mfg. Co., Lamar, Colo., filed trademark application Ser. No. 210,671, descriptive of meal for use in poultry mashes. The mark is a stemmed three-leaf design bearing the words "Alfalfa Leaf Meal."

Corn Products Refining Co., New York City, filed trademark application Ser. No. 212,480, descriptive of feedstuffs, namely, a mixture of grain, alfalfa, and corn-sugar molasses. The mark is an elongated diamond enclosing the words "Co-Pro-Co."

West Texas Fuel Co., Inc., El Paso, Tex., filed trademark application Ser. No. 196,417 descriptive of chicken feeds, namely mash and scratch. The mark is one circle enclosed within another bearing the words "Daily Dozen." Within the center circle appears a hen. A bar of white pierces the middle of the design, presumably for the name of the manufacturer or retailer, etc.

American Grocer Co., Little Rock, Arkansas, filed trademark application Ser. Nos. 207,438-9, descriptive of poultry, chick and stock feed, corn chops, shorts, etc. The mark is the word "American" above an eagle with outstretched wings about to take flight from the top of a stripped coat of arms. In front of the coat of arms a decorative streamer appears bearing corn in bloom on the stalk and barley respectively.

Corn Gluten As a Feed.

A few years ago protein was regarded as a substance of just one definite fixed value. Today we know that there are many elements in protein. They have been separated into what chemists call "amino acids."

The three most necessary of these amino acids for feeding are known as lysines, tryptophanes and cystines.

Some feeding materials are rich in these elements. Others contain very little or none at all, yet they must be high in what we commonly call "protein."

So it is possible to feed a high protein ration and still fail to give your animal the kind of protein they need to produce meat, milk, or eggs. In order to get the right amount of lysine, tryptophane and cystine, they must eat more of the other kinds of protein than is good for them. This is the reason why it is necessary to feed more pounds of one kind of a ration than it is of some other ration. The feeder must not only have protein but must have the right kind of protein.

Whole corn is low in lysine, and rich in cystine. Corn gluten feed is rich in both cystine and lysine because it is a concentrated product. It takes about five tons of corn to make a ton of gluten feed.

Alfalfa meal and peanut meal are both very rich in these amino acids. Linseed meal is rich only in tryptophane with just a trace of the other two. Cottonseed meal contains no lysine and is only fair in the other two. The foregoing named feeding materials, together with wheat shorts or bran, and ground barley represent the best materials for the complete dairy ration.

When combined in the right proportions these materials give a high-grade ration at

reasonable cost—one that can be fed with the least waste and the largest profit.

Some feeds which average high in protein have wonderful medicinal value. They are often administered to livestock as medicine, yet they have high feeding value when used in the right quantities.

Other feeding materials are high in certain kinds of protein but they are also high in fibre. Much of the protein is locked up in this indigestible fibre.

Some feeds which are often fed in large quantities should be fed very sparingly. Other feeds can be fed in large quantities without causing any bad effect whatsoever. They are safe feeds.

The safest feeds in the world are the by-products of corn—corn gluten feed, corn gluten meal and corn oil cake meal. They are the best protein concentrates. They have been standard for thirty years.

The greatest and most significant beef feeding test was conducted by the Iowa State College, at Odebolt, Iowa, 23 years ago. It stands today as a pacemaker for beef cattle feeders. In this test twenty car loads of cattle were fed. The three best lots had corn gluten feed, corn gluten meal and corn oil cake meal in their ration.

In the most significant hog feeding tests the ration containing corn oil cake meal produced the most pork at the lowest cost.

Massachusetts Grain Dealers Ass'n Holds Local Meeting.

In line with the policy of the Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers' Ass'n, to work for the improvement of the retail grain business and for close and harmonious relations with the Massachusetts Agricultural College, a luncheon was held at the Hotel Wendell, Pittsfield, Mass., June 4th, which was the first of a series of county group meetings which should be of great value to the retail dealers.

In collaboration with Mr. Sumner Parker, County Agent, Secretary Sturges arranged a "get together" meeting of all retail grain dealers in Berkshire county, the Extension Department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the County Agent.

After partaking of a fine luncheon, Secretary Sturges opened the meeting with an explanation of the object of the meeting and the part taken by the Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers' Ass'n in endeavoring to bring dealers and College in closer contact.

Mr. Parker clearly and frankly spoke of the relation of the County Agent to the dealer, the farmer and the public. Outlined the history of the county aid to agriculture and cleared up the confusion due to changing the name of this organization from "Farm Bureau" owing to a commercial organization of farmers adopting this name.

Mr. Parker read extracts from state and federal laws which clearly established the legal status of the county agent and what he may and may not do. Mr. Parker's talk was very closely attended by those present and many pointed questions were asked and answered.

Prof. C. J. Fawcett, Extension Professor of Animal Husbandry, spoke on the "1925 Program for Feeding Dairy Cows." This was of particular interest to the feed dealers, as it recommended feeding less grain but better roughage, which it is claimed will enable the feeder to get more money return from his cows and thereby enable him to pay his grain bill more promptly. "Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Mr. L. A. Bevans, county agent for Berkshire county, explained the several projects under way in that county and with aid of a large map went into details of the agricultural statistics of the county.

Those present were enthusiastic as to the value of such meetings and the association and the Extension Department feel that the success of this meeting warrants them in duplicating it in every county in the state.

New England Dealers Will Organize.

The first definite step toward a New England grain trade organization was taken at a banquet of the combined, existing local ass'ns, held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, June 15th.

The associations participating in this very successful event were, The Greater Boston Retail Grain Dealers' Ass'n, The Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Vermont Grain Dealers Ass'n, The Rhode Island Grain Dealers Ass'n and The New Bedford Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The success of these several local units has given rise to a desire to unify the whole New England grain trade into one large federation, which for close contact of numbers and local interest will retain the local organization intact.

About 150 grain men were present and a high degree of enthusiasm manifested.

The genial president of the Massachusetts Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Mr. William I. Morse, presided and introduced the speakers with complimentary remarks.

The guest of honor was Mr. Henry A. Rumsey, Vice Pres. of Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Rumsey is an entertaining and instructive speaker and brought a fund of information about conditions in the western grain trade, crop outlook, and market condition. He spoke of the very high regard and esteem of western shippers for the New England grain trade.

Mr. W. A. White, Secretary of the Greater Boston Retail Grain Dealers' Ass'n, outlined the history and achievements of that ass'n, the father of the New England grain ass'ns, and its remarkable success in harmonizing and stabilizing the retail grain conditions in and about Boston.

Mr. C. W. Doss, secretary of the Vermont Grain Dealers' Ass'n, spoke on the work of his ass'n and particularly of its success in placing the Vermont retail grain business on a cash basis.

Dean K. Webster, President of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, explained the details of this important organization and invited the New England trade to join as associate members, the active membership being complete.

Mr. J. A. Sturges, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers' Ass'n, spoke briefly on the work of the Massachusetts ass'n and proposed the formation of a New England Ass'n.

R. W. Kent, of Providence, R. I., represented the Rhode Island Retail Grain Dealers' Ass'n. Mr. Kent is an able orator and his remarks and humorous illustrations were greatly enjoyed.

Following the formal addresses, several of the gentlemen present asked questions of Mr. Rumsey.

Mr. Sumner Crosby proposed the resolution: That the presidents of the existing local ass'ns appoint two members from each ass'n, to act as a committee to arrange a New England organization, to hold an annual convention in Boston.

St. Louis Elevator Has a Strange Caller.

Strange things happen and, occasionally, something comes up which breaks into our mundane existence and adds snap and zest to life. When we say "comes up," we refer to the 41-inch live, wild alligator which was captured yesterday by one of our men at our elevator, the Burlington, located on the Mississippi River. They say alligators live to be over a hundred years old, and this old boy had probably been enroute many years coming up the river from his haunts in the Sunny South. He acted kind of tired when he pulled up along side our dock, and we presume he thought St. Louis was the farthest North. We guess we can claim the championship of catching a wild, live alligator the farthest North.—Marshall Hall Grain Co.

Buying Wheat by Protein Test

By E. A. Stokdyk, Specialist in Marketing, Kansas State Agricultural College

The premiums being paid for high protein wheat in the Southwestern terminal markets present a special problem to country elevator operators handling wheat. The farmer who has the wheat that runs high in protein is beginning to demand part of this premium and it is no more than right that he should receive it. Dean L. E. Call, in addressing the convention of Operative Millers held in Manhattan on May 9, 1925, discussed methods by which the protein content in wheat can be increased. These methods, he stated, require careful management, and the outlay of capital. If, then we expect the grower to continue raising high quality wheat he must be paid for it.

Indirectly, a part of the premium that is received for high protein wheat is passed on to the grower. This is accomplished by bids being higher in a locality that is shipping high protein wheat than in a locality shipping low protein wheat.

Data collected by Professor R. M. Green show that in the state of Kansas there are a group of counties that for the past 7 years have been quite consistently raising high protein wheat. It is a matter of general knowledge that these counties are receiving more for their wheat than those in low protein territory. Thus, the wheat growers in this particular territory are receiving some of the premium that is being paid for high protein wheat.

8-cent Premiums: However, there is frequently quite a spread in price between stations in the same county and this is where the elevator operators are confronted with a problem. For instance, last year in Ford county one station was paying 8 cents more per bushel than other stations in the county. This station was able to do so because the wheat in that particular vicinity was exceptionally high in protein. Needless to say, this station began to draw wheat from territory for miles around. Some men hauled wheat for 50 miles to enjoy the 8-cent advantage and it is reported that one man made quite a business of driving to an elevator 12 miles distant to buy wheat and haul it to the elevator that paid 8 cents more.

Similar situations have existed in other counties. Of course, this works a hardship on the elevators that are not enjoying the advantage of being in the favored locality. The wheat that normally goes through their plant is going past them and they need the wheat to cut down overhead expense. Not only does it work a hardship on the elevator but it works a hardship on the farmer for he has to haul his wheat a greater distance and hauling is expensive. But what about the elevator that was getting all the wheat? He was well satisfied with the situation, wasn't he? Yes, but as soon as he took wheat from other territory he began to lower the protein test of his general run and he did not receive the premium that he would have had he loaded out the general high protein run from his nearby territory.

What then, is the solution of such a situation? A few elevator managers have solved the problem. Some have attempted to solve it by buying wheat on color, hardness and general appearance. Some indication as to the protein content can be had from these characters. On this basis bids are often made for wheat that shows indications of running high in protein. But such methods are not entirely satisfactory as was proven by Dr. C. O. Swanson of the Department of Milling. He has collected samples from various parts of the state and tested them for protein. Samples that look nearly alike in respect to color and characters of the kernel vary greatly

and when a person sees such samples side by side he realizes the folly of attempting to make more than a guess about the protein content.

The method of attempting to buy on a protein basis that appears to be the most satisfactory was one used last year by several managers in various parts of the state. Briefly as follows: When a farmer delivered a load of wheat to the elevator a small sample was taken from the load as it was dumped into the pit. This sample was placed in a box and held until other loads were delivered. The farmer was paid on the basis of low protein wheat. When the farmer finished hauling, the samples that were in the box that had been taken from each load were thoroughly mixed and then a handful or two put in an air tight container and mailed to the State Inspection Laboratories for protein test. When the test was reported back by the State Laboratory the farmer was given a premium on the wheat he had delivered according to percent of protein that it contained.

Such a method may at first seem like a great deal of work, but those who have tried it report that it is quite simple in operation. The same method of sampling is used in Canada in making settlement on a grade basis for wheat stored on account for farmers. This suggests further the practicability of securing composite samples for protein tests.

In view of this discussion a question that at once comes to mind is, "Will the premium for high protein wheat continue to be paid or will it soon pass over?" In answering this question we must consider the use that is made of high protein wheat. Such wheat makes flour that yields a large number of loaves per barrel and a flour that requires a short baking process. Such flour is in demand by commercial bakeries. According to Dr. W. E. Grimes, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, the bakers' demand for this flour has increased greatly. In 1910 about one-third of the bread used in the United States was baked in commercial bakeries and now approximately two-thirds is baked in commercial bakeries.

If, then high protein wheat continues to command a premium, and the man who raises high protein wheat is to be paid for it, the elevator operator who intends to stay in business must devise some means of paying the man for quality wheat when he raises it.

Politicians Unduly Worried About Wheat.

While congress cannot control and legislate for the grain markets of the world, it can, blunderingly, try. While it can pass laws by the bale, it cannot take away the inalienable right of the sucker to be a sucker. Nor can it prevent him from climbing a fence of legal barbed wire fifteen feet high to get rid of his money. Wall him in with "blue sky laws" and he throws his bank roll through the transom. He breaks down the fences to get to the shearing place.

He is one of the things most seriously wrong with grain markets. In his immemorial right to be a sucker he upsets the laws of supply and demand and stands the market on its head. When the government undertakes to reform the grain exchanges and tamper with market control, it must deal with trade machinery, world trends, the Livermores, and the sucker. It would be simpler to carry an armful of live eels up a seven story ladder without losing an eel.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

Government Investigating False Reports

"Curb Gamblers or We Will," U. S. Tells Grain Men, was the big head line for a false statement circulated in the morning newspapers of June 17.

The false report read as follows:

Washington, D. C., June 16.—(Special).—Administration officials have come to the conclusion that speculation in grain has attained such proportions that it will be necessary to enact government regulation unless the Chicago board of trade voluntarily establishes restrictions.

This became known today when it was learned that the government's investigation into grain speculation last spring had disclosed "bear" trading of alarming proportions—sufficient to upset for long periods the normal law of supply and demand.

The operations of Jesse L. Livermore of New York, alone, it has been determined, reached the enormous figure of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Mr. Livermore, it is said, during the big trading days last spring, sometimes sold as much as 5,000,000 bushels "short" in one day.

President Coolidge and Secretaries Hoover and Jardine have agreed that it is impossible for the normal law of supply and demand to operate on the grain exchange. Notice, therefore, has been served on officials of the Chicago board of trade that steps must be taken to prohibit such trading. Otherwise, it is said, the notice stated bluntly that radical legislation could be expected at the next session of congress.

As the dispatch purported to have come from Washington, J. W. T. Duvel, head of the Grain Futures Administration at Chicago, immediately took it up with the Washington authorities, who informed him no such statement had been given out at Washington, and that the whole story must have been manufactured at Chicago out of whole cloth.

The Department and the secretary have given no notice, as alleged in the newspaper report. Since May 13 there has been no communication from the Department to the Board of Trade. That was published in the Grain Dealers Journal May 25 on page 670.

The statement that the government's investigation into grain speculation had disclosed "bear" trading of alarming proportions, is false.

The circulation and publication of the foregoing false statement is clearly a violation of Sec. 9 of the Grain Futures Act, which provides that:

Any person who shall knowingly deliver for transmission thru the mails or by telegraph, wireless or other means of communication false, misleading or inaccurate reports concerning market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of grain in interstate commerce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, together with costs of prosecution.

The statement that Livermore was short 50,000,000 bus. of wheat was evidently intended to affect the market price, and being false, was a violation of the law. The statement had the desired effect, for wheat advanced violently on the date of its publication.

Mr. Duvel is making an earnest effort to run down the source of this market rigging dispatch. He has set two men at work to ferret out the perpetrators; and as a last resort, can call upon the U. S. Department of Justice for its powerful assistance. He is likely to do so, as this violation of the law is too glaring to go unpunished.

State banks and trust companies' resources increased two billion dollars in the past year, while those of national banks during the same period increased only \$787,000,000. Whereas forty years ago state banks in number were 38 per cent of all banks, and twenty years ago 64 per cent, they are now 73 per cent. In the past ten years the net increase in the number of national banks has been less than 500, or six per cent. In each of the past two years there has been an actual decrease in the number of national banks. More evidence of autocratic bureaucracy.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—Fire on June 2 destroyed the building and contents of feed and grain belonging to the Brown Pearson Co.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Cotton Belt Savings Bank and Trust Co., has filed suit against Howell Westbrook here to collect \$46,592.

Walnut Ridge, Ark.—We will open a general merchandise, flour and grain brokerage office in Little Rock about July 15.—W. P. Burrow, pres., Ozark Brokerage Co.

Walnut Ridge, Ark.—Fire destroyed our 80x130 ft. brick, 2-story feed store on May 5. Loss amounted to \$10,000 on the building and \$10,000 on the stock, only partially covered by insurance. We expect to rebuild with an ironclad whse.—W. R. Bench Co.

CALIFORNIA

Madera, Cal. — Stanley & Kirkman have opened an office here for the season with Mr. Kirkman in charge. They are located in the Yosemite Hotel.

San Francisco, Cal.—It is understood that the Sperry Flour, Albers Bros., and the Globe & Grain Mfg. companies, three big Pacific coast milling concerns, plan a merger.

Stockton, Cal.—Otto T. Dietrich died here on June 5 following a several months' illness. He was 37 years old. He was superintendent of the Guernsey-Ames Co., and prominently known to the grain trade. His widow, three sons and two brothers survive.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Manitoba government appointed Roger Brown inspector of elvtrs. The United Grain Growers have leased 73 elvtrs. which he will inspect.

Calgary, Alta.—The directors of the United Farmers of Alberta have been discussing plans for the acquisition of elvtrs. in compliance with the resolution adopted at the annual convention.

Regina, Sask.—George Bingham, the Vancouver mgr. for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elvtr. Co., Ltd., departs shortly for London, Eng., to establish an office there for his company.

Chilliwack, B. C.—Work on the new elvtr. for the Chilliwack Producers Exchange is now in progress. Plans and specifications are also in preparation for a \$4,000 warehouse to be erected in conjunction with the elvtr.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—The Hon. T. A. Low, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, has instructed the Dominion Board of Grain Commissioners to make provision for the establishment of a Grain Inspection Division at this point.

Woodstock, Ont.—The Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mfg. Co. of New York bought the oatmeal plant of the Peerless Cereal Mills, Ltd., which went into bankruptcy some time ago. The plant has a daily capacity of 500 bbls. of rolled roats and oatmeal per day.

Ottawa, Man.—By a vote of the House of Commons of 50 to 40 the board of Grain Commissioners will retain their location at Fort William which reverses the decision of the Agricultural committee which had favored the removal of the board to Winnipeg.

Vancouver, B. C.—Elvtr. No. 3 known originally as the Woodward Elvtr. which is now under construction, will be ready for use by the end of next month. It will have a capacity of 540,000 bus., and will be leased to Edmonton interests which are headed by Mayor K. Blatchford.

Owen Sound, Ont.—The Great Lakes Elvtr. Co. Ltd. organization meeting was held recently and the plans for its purchase of the new grain elvtr. now under construction are well advanced. The work on elvtr. is ahead of schedule and the company it is expected will be ready to take over the elvtr. by Oct. 1.

Edmonton, Alta.—The Edmonton Terminal Grain Elvtr. Co., Ltd., has a Dominion charter and will shortly have under construction an elvtr. which will provide storage for 125,000 bus. of grain and be erected at a cost of \$40,000. The company proposes to operate a private terminal and also to build a line of country elvtrs. The terminal is to have a standard cleaning equipment and will have an hourly capacity of not less than 12,000 bus. Henry T. Atwell, who represented the Topper Grain Co. of Alberta for two years, is pres. of this organization. C. P. Wilson is v.p. and general mgr. and Walter E. Dempsey, sec'y-treas.

Ottawa, Ont.—The agriculture com'te of the House of Commons June 15 adopted a resolution that the new grain act be made uniform throughout Canada by having the provinces adopt concurrent legislation. A clause removing the headquarters of the grain commission from Fort William to Winnipeg was adopted. Another clause adopted empowers the commissioners to sell screenings cleaned out of grain at the public terminal elvtrs. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat which was abolished as a grade in the earlier drafts of the new Canada Grain Act has been restored. New grades of Amber Durum, Red Durum and Canada Western Kota were adopted.

Wainwright, Alta.—The United Grain Growers, Ltd., won a suit against a grain dealer named Mabey of Wainwright in the Canadian Supreme Court. The action was brought for the amount of money borrowed by the defendant on advance of two cars of oats consigned by the defendant to the Grain Growers. The liability for the loan was admitted, but counterclaimed for the value of oats which he claimed he instructed the Grain Growers to sell on a certain date. In the original trial the judge awarded plaintiffs judgment which was reversed in the Provincial Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court allowed the appeal and restored the judgment of the original trial judge.

COLORADO

Crook, Colo.—The Leflang Grain Co. has moved from this point.

Arriba, Colo.—The Mosher Grain Co. elvtr. was damaged by fire on June 10.

Fowler, Colo.—G. I. Boyd has acquired the interest of M. L. Stubbs in the Boyd Grain Co.

Salida, Colo.—The J. H. Holcomb F. & I. Co. have sold out and the establishment was converted to other uses.

Seibert, Colo.—The Seibert Equity Exchange is managed by E. M. Short. They operate a 20,000-bu. house. On an average 225,000 bus. of wheat, 50,000 bus. of barley, and 60,000 bus. of oats are handled there annually.

Longmont, Colo.—The Farmers Grain Co-operative Marketing Ass'n has been organized with offices at this point. Capital stock, \$50,000. Among those interested in the corporation are Arthur D. Bacon, William Price and T. N. Beaseley.

Peetz, Colo.—The Nebraska Colorado Grain Co. has under construction a 10,000 bus. capacity grain elvtr. which will be completed in time for the new crop. The plant will be equipped with modern machinery. The combined capacity of this company this year will be 30,000 bus.

IDAHO

Filer, Ida.—Harry Ross is no longer associated with the Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co. here.

Pocatello, Ida.—Mail directed to the agent of the Globe Grain & Mlg. Co. here is unclaimed.

Caldwell, Ida.—We are building another warehouse and grain loading plant at Caldwell.—Lilly Seed Co.

Downey, Ida.—Mail addressed to the agent of the Globe Mill & Elvtr. Co. is returned marked "Not in business."

Hansen, Ida.—H. L. Walker has the management of the Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co. instead of Frank Kennedy.

Genesee, Ida.—Clyde Manning is the local agt. for the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. instead of J. Manning as erroneously stated.

American Falls, Ida.—A new elvtr. is under construction on the new town site a mile or more away from the location of the old elvtr.

Grangeville, Ida.—Fire recently destroyed an elvtr. here with 40,000 bus. of wheat, loss \$110,000. The wheat had lately been sold for \$1.45 per bu.

Fairfield, Ida.—Sid Stewart has the management of the local branch of the Colo. M. & E. Co. L. instead of W. E. Emerson who is associated with the district office of the company at Gooding.

Bonnars Ferry, Ida.—The Bonners Ferry Grain & Mlg. Co. let the contract for the construction of a three story brick and frame warehouse and grain elvtr 32x100 in connection with which a feed mill will be operated.

Lewiston, Ida.—The elvtr. operated at Camas Prairie by Thomas F. Wren was recently burned. Loss \$85,000. The grain was fully covered by insurance. The plant was worth \$25,000, and was insured for half the amount.

Wendell, Ida.—E. Henderson Crude, who was found guilty and sentenced for many robberies committed throughout the state admitted that he and his gang had robbed the Wendell Elvtr. last fall of alfalfa seed which they sold in southern Utah. The seed was conveyed in a truck and trailer which was also stolen here. The seed was the property of Mike Kappel.

ILLINOIS

Argenta, Ill.—The A. & O. Grain Co. are making repairs on their plants.

Round Grove, Ill.—I have installed a Kewanee Dump lift in my elvtr.—J. A. Mathews.

McNulta, (Belleflower p. o.), Ill.—The Foosland Grain Co. bought from Alton DeLong the local elvtr. for \$4,600.

Columbia, Ill.—The Columbia Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. met recently and contemplates building an elvtr.

Papineau, Ill.—Tegge Bros. bought the Cummings Grain Co. elvtr. and coal business and will operate both elvtrs here.

Malden, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is doing some repairing in its plant which is under supervision of the Geo. W. Quick & Sons.

Ashley, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has not been operating the elvtrs. here for the past two years. It is again the property of Foehr Bros.

Bunker Hill, Ill.—We will build a warehouse 28x60 feet. Our capacity is 5,000-bu.—Bunker Hill Farmers Co-op-Elvtr. Co., J. C. Welch, mgr.

Gifford, Ill.—Laurel Truman of Urbana, is the new mgr. of the Gifford Elvtr. Co., succeeding E. C. Richoz who resigned because of failing health.

Irvington, Ill.—Muenter Bros. are changing the power in their elvtrs. here and at Hoyleton from gasoline to electricity.—L. A. Hoffman, Muenter Bros.

Gibson City, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtrs. of this county and immediate vicinity have formed a temporary organization with C. V. Marks of Paxton as pres.

Plainview, Ill.—James H. Meyers former mgr. of the Plainview Co-op. Co. is now the owner of the business. The Plainview Co-op. Co. being out of business.

Buda, Ill.—The Burnett Elvtr. Co. is re-roofing its elvtr. and has under construction a new warehouse and office. Work being done by Geo. W. Quick & Sons.

Bowen, Ill.—We are now installing machinery in the elvtr. recently bought from the Bowen Co-op. Grain Co.—Lewis-Wilson & Co. Grain Co., C. R. Lewis.

Havana, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has under construction a new grain elvtr. The concrete work is completed and was done by Geo. W. Quick & Sons.

Clayton, Ill.—The Clayton Mlg. Co. has requested the Wabash Ry. to build a track from the road to an elvtr. which the mill contemplates building near the mills.

Mendota, Ill.—J. H. Dole & Co. is making extensive improvements on its plants at Meriden, Arlington and Clarion. Chas. E. Gallagher who operates the plants is overseeing the work.

Nekoma, Ill.—Clyde Miller has assumed the management of the local branch of the Galva Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. succeeding T. R. White, who resigned, and contemplates going west.

Spencerville, Ill.—The Steward Grain & Lumber Co. is now owned by Roscoe Walters, who will operate under the name of the Walter Grain Co. Roscoe Walter will manage the plant, assuming charge July 1.

Decatur, Ill.—Bert Mutherbaugh, C. W. Brewer and W. H. Barnes are now members of the Staley Grain Co., a new subsidiary of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. A \$1,000,000-bu. terminal is planned, as previously announced.

Cairo, Ill.—The name of Cairo Elvtr. & Mill Co. has been changed to Valley Mill Co. G. W. T. Seifert is now sole owner and operator, having leased the interests of his two partners in the plant. The change was effected May 18.

Cairo, Ill.—The Sutherland Flour Mills Co. is installing a new N. & M. purifying system which will bring its plant here up to the minute. The job will be completed by July.—J. B. Wenger, mgr., Sutherland Flour Mills Co.

Metamora, Ill.—We have just completed a new feed mill with a 26-inch Sprout Waldon Mill with two 30-h.p. motors to do the grinding. We also installed Kewanee Truck Lifts in one of our elvtrs.—Waldschmid & Schneider.

Hamilton, Ill.—James Allen Kenkade who owned and operated a feed store and mill at this point died June 13 from injuries received at his mill. It is assumed that he was caught by a revolving belt as he was found unconscious in the engine room.

Divernon, Ill.—Noah C. Twist, proprietor of the local elvtr., will make extensive improvements consisting of a ten-foot addition to the plant, a manlift, new cleaner, new car loader and covering entire building with heavy gage galvanized iron.

Delavan, Ill.—The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n moved its headquarters here from Champaign to enable the sec'y to assume personal charge of the Ass'n's scale department and visit all members at less expense and time. Mail should be directed here.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

Tamaroa, Ill., June 20.—Grain moving out of this station is shoveled into cars as there is no elevator here. Loading grain in this way is so exorbitant in price as to be prohibitive, because of the price standards established by the coal mine workers, who even now are idle.—S. T. Duncan.

Pinkneyville, Ill.—We will again start operating the plant of the Pinkneyville Mlg. Co. early in July. Plant has been closed the past year and has been completely overhauled and repaired. Henry Zacher, vice pres. of the concern, will be the mgr.—A. A. Driemeyer, pres., Pinkneyville Mlg. Co.

Steeleville, Ill.—We are increasing our capacity from 400 to 600 bbls. per day, are using M. & M. Rolls and B. & L. Plansifters. Have also installed a new boiler of a rated capacity of 265 h.p. Expect all improvements to be completed by July 1. Are also building a new fire proof engine house and boiler room.—Gilster Mlg. Co., Albert H. Gilster, sec'y.

Springfield, Ill.—The proposed income tax law for Illinois is gaining some support from farmers on the theory that the city dwellers will pay it, which is not the fact, as the incidence of taxation will shift the burden in due proportion to all productive industry, farming included. An income tax is objectionable as it takes capital out of productive industry.

De Soto, Ill.—The 8,000-bu. Henry Zacher elvtr. here which was moved 5 feet off its foundation and considerably damaged by the tornado last March, has been moved back and is being completely repaired. New machinery is being installed to replace that which was damaged and a new cupola is in the process of construction.—G. O. Zacher, Zacher Mlg. Co., Du Quoin, Ill.

Melvin, Ill.—The mgrs. of nine elvtrs. of Ford county and immediate vicinity met here recently and formed a temporary organization for a Ford County Farmers Elvtr. Federation. Officers elected are C. V. Marks of Paxton, pres., C. E. Miller of Piper City, v.p., and J. B. Blissard of Gibson, sec'y-treas. The first meeting will be held on July 1 at Elliott and it is planned that meetings shall be held monthly.

Pekin, Ill.—The National Farmers Elvtr. Grain Co. is being formed in which the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n and the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n are instrumental. They will maintain a commission house in Chicago and will attempt to buy a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The Morris Mlg. Co. increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Memberships on the Board of Trade sold for \$8,300 net to the buyer which was an increase of \$600 on recent sales.

Frederick Chas. Pardridge died at his home here on June 11 following a brief illness. He was a son of the late Edwin Pardridge, a heavy trader, with whom he was for years associated. His widow and one son survive.

A. L. Somers, formerly of the Somers, Jones & Co., is now a member of the active staff of the J. J. Badenoch Co. on the Board of Trade. Mr. Somers is well and favorably known in the grain trade. He is a cash grain specialist and an expert in the handling of barley and field seeds.

The Board of Trade has named a committee consisting of Jos. P. Griffin, chairman; Jos. Simons, E. G. Westbrook, Lester Perrin, and Royal W. Bell to consider plans for the best methods of handling speculative business. This action is in response to a suggestion of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

In compliance with the state laws the Rosenbaum Bros. and the Armour Grain Co. interests in the Grain Marketing Co. have filed notice of the transfer of their elvtrs. to the operating companies. The Rosenbaum Bros. elvtr. will hereafter be run by the Standard Elvtr. Co., and the Armour Grain Co. elvtrs. by the Export Elvtr. Co.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Mansfield & Co. Inc., whose liabilities exceed \$100,000 with no tangible assets, in behalf of A. J. Waldorf, A. F. Kiley and John H. Hallison. Petitioners claim that they paid for stocks which they did not receive. B. L. Kopenhagen who managed the defunct firm is under federal indictment on a charge of fraudulent use of the mails.

Pres. Frank L. Carey of the Board of Trade recently called a special meeting of the directors and leading members of the ass'n to discuss plans for putting into operation as soon as feasible changes in regulations covering trading on the exchange that would meet recent criticism of the organized grain trade; add to the service that the exchange provides to the grain interests and place the exchange in a more favorable light before the public.

New members recently admitted on the Board of Trade are: Edwin H. Ivey, Galveston, John J. Shute and Jos. G. Clayton, Liverpool, Wm. P. Cavanaugh, Ottawa, Ill., Harold J. Droeger, Harry Dushaff and Daniel F. Murphy. Applicants for membership are: Chas. J. McKerr, John R. Smart, John H. Baldwin, Jas. F. Cleary, Edw. H. Mackenzie, Stewart L. Lewis. Applicants for transfer of membership are: Mike S. Hart, Benj S. Lang, James S. Agar, Est. Hiram N. Sager, James A. Robb, Louis N. Stott and Alvin H. Poehler.

INDIANA

Auburn, Ind.—No building being done here.—Auburn Roller Mills.

Roann, Ind.—The Central Grain Co. has incorporated, capital stock \$30,000.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Heinmiller Grain Co. has filed a certificate for preliminary dissolution.

Remington, Ind.—The Remington Farmers' Co-operative Co. has replaced a new 16-inch belt in its elvtr. leg and installed a new ear corn feeder.

New Castle, Ind.—The New Castle Elvtr. Co. has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$30,000, the \$20,000 increase being common stock.

Griffin, Ind.—The Griffin Elvtr. Co. plant which was destroyed by a tornado in the early spring, will be rebuilt by Geo. Saathoff, who has the contract.

Van Buren, Ind.—The work on the new warehouse now under construction by the Farmers Equity Exchange is progressing satisfactorily.

Logansport, Ind.—John Bolton, aged 86, died at his home near here June 9. He operated a grist mill near here by waterpower for more than 50 years.—P.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—We are discontinuing the grain elvtr. end of our business and Mr. Nathan is retiring therefrom.—Wolf Seed Co., formerly Nathan & Wolf Co.

Cynthiana, Ind.—Ziliak & Schaefer, a milling company of Haubstadt, who operate an elvtr. here, are enlarging the plant, remodeling it, and equipping it with electric power.

Lowell, Ind.—Mr. Childress is not mgr. of this company as was erroneously reported. J. G. Etzel has been engaged as mgr., taking Mr. Samuel's place.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sullivan, Ind.—The Sullivan Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been completely reorganized by the directors which resulted in almost the complete ownership being held by Addison Drake and Frank Mason.

Rensselaer, Ind.—The Beach-Wickham Grain Co. of Chicago, it is said, will shortly open a branch office here. They will deal in grain stocks and provisions. Chas. Lyons of Brooks is to manage this office.

Atlanta, Ind.—Mr. Walton is out of the grain business. There is no flour mill here, it was abandoned three years ago. We are installing one No. 23 Western Sheller, and have installed motors for power.—Atlanta Grain Co., J. G. Holliday, mgr.

Evansville, Ind.—Edward F. Goeke of the Edward F. Goeke Feed Co., also treas. of the former Kelsey Burns Mlg. Co., died June 16. He was 61 years old and was prominent and active in many other business establishments in which he had extensive interests. His wife died recently. Two daughters survive.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Officers elected on the Board of Trade at the recent annual election are: Broderhurst Elsey, pres.; Linton A. Cox, v.p.; Tom Oddy, treas. The governing committee members are Edgar H. Evans, J. Martin Antrim, Elmer Stout, Horace E. Kinney, E. H. Darrah, Otto P. Deluse, Fred C. Dickson, Edward D. Evans, James H. Taylor, Chas. E. Hall, and H. J. Berry.—P.

Evansville, Ind.—The Evansville Mill & Elvtr. Co. bought of the North Side Bank a half block with switch and grain storage tanks where the new organization operating will be located. An office, warehouse and blending plant will be erected and storage space of a capacity of 135,000 bus., idle for a number of years, will again be put to use. The company has applied for federal license to operate a government grain warehouse.

IOWA

Kimballton, Ia.—The Gund-Sein Co.'s elvtr. is closed for the season.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The W. M. Bell Co., of Milwaukee has opened an office here with A. J. Hinton as mgr.

Wilton, Ia.—The Wilton Feed Mill operated by A. W. Chamberlain was recently damaged by fire. Loss, \$1,000.

Sheldon, Ia.—During a windstorm on June 1, the roof of the Scott Logan Mlg. Co. mill was damaged. Loss small.

Hawarden, Ia.—During a windstorm on June 9 part of the iron clad roof of the Hawarden Roller Mills was torn off.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Harry E. Gifford of the Gifford Grain Co., and Miss Florence Thorson were married here on June 17.

Hampton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant was not sold at auction as advertised on June 13 owing to lack of appraisal.

Ashton, Ia.—We will install a Strong-Scott Dump and paint the elvtr. this season.—Gallup Farmers Elvtr. Co., H. C. Waid, mgr.

Moneta, Ia.—Dow, Hale & Letigo have succeeded the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Wm. Voigt is mgr. of the plant which has a capacity of 24,000 bus.

Faulkner, Ia.—Art Shillington of Cartersville has assumed the management of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. succeeding Albert Hurd who recently resigned.

Dinsdale, Ia.—C. R. Boots, the new mgr. of the Dinsdale Lumber & Grain Co. is installing a new motor and feed mill in the plant and having the plant redressed.

Pomeroy, Ia.—The directors of the Pomeroy Co-operative Grain Co. have accepted the new elvtr. building recently completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Judd, Ia.—The Judd Elvtr. had its 70,000 bus. annex partitioned into 6 bins instead of one large one. Work was done by Erickson.—L. E. Baughman, prop.

Irvington, Ia.—The new warehouse for the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n is completed, but work on the elvtr. is delayed on account of delay in shipment of material.

Plymouth, Ia.—Our elvtr. did not burn and has not been on fire. We are still on the job and had a good year as our records show.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., W. H. Geer.

Bondurant, Ia.—Harry Werder of Lavinia has succeeded C. E. Dunagan who resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Shipping Ass'n here. Mr. Dunagan will return to his farm.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The massive elvtr. under construction by the Rock Island Ry. will have a capacity of 1,250,000 bus. It will be operated by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.

Meriden, Ia.—Albert Hurd is the new mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. here. He lately resigned from the management of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. at Faulkner.

Cleghorn, Ia.—A. M. Leight was named mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding S. H. Lassen. Mr. Leight who is mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. at Larchwood assumes his new position on July 1.

Grand Junction, Ia.—The Beatty Grain Co. is the name under which the new owners of the Cramer Elvtr. will operate. Earl and Harold Beatty, who will be in charge, take possession on July 1.

Albert City, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently organized, will buy the old farmers' elvtr. company's plant as soon as its charter expires. The capital stock already subscribed already exceeds \$20,000.

Gifford, Ia.—H. N. Edmondson of the H. N. Edmondson Grain Co., has accepted the management of the lumber yard of the Lovell Schofield Lbr. Co. Sheds for that company are under construction and partly stocked.

Lavinia, Ia.—Geo. Wallis of Pomeroy is here to manage the local elvtr. which has been in charge of Harry Werder for four and a half years. Mr. Werder assuming charge of the Farmers Shipping Ass'n at Bondurant.

Bristow, Ia.—Leyen Bros. of Allison have leased the Farmers Elvtr. here and took over the business on June 1. Chas. Deeming of Clarksville, an experienced grain man, has assumed the management of the plant.

Ralston, Ia.—Robbers gained entrance to the local elvtrs. and got away with loot and little money. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. was relieved of \$50 and about four dozen inner tubes and two dozen penknives, in addition to breaking the lock of the office door and the safe. At the Moorhouse elvtr. the robbers secured about \$5 and did no damage.

Allendorf, Ia.—We are building an elvtr. of concrete. It will have five tanks of 5,000 bu. each, total capacity 25,000. Equipment will consist of Howe Scale, Strong-Scott Dump and same make scale in elvtr., a 50-bu. Bird Scale and 7½-h.p. motor. Office will be 16x24 ft. We have incorporated. Officers are Chas. Moar, pres.; Dave Plum, v. p.; R. Hoekstra, secy-treas.—Allendorf Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n, R. Hoekstra.

Albia, Ia.—Only steel smokestack was blown down in storm. No damage of any kind was done to the mill building. New stack is in place and went through a bad storm last week. Don't know how report got out of mill being down.—Albia Roller Mills.

Pocahontas, Ia.—The stockholders of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. met June 6 in annual session, agreeing to call a meeting for August 1 for the reorganization of a new company to be known as the Co-operative Co. All the officers were re-elected.

Sheldon, Ia.—Mr. Seward, credit mgr. of the Haley-Neely Seed Co., of Sioux City, has assumed the management of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, succeeding George Arnold who lately resigned to become mgr. of the Charlton Bros. Grain Co. at Rolfe.

Wallingford, Ia.—The newly organized company operating under the name of Co-operative Co. will take over the business of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. Officers of the company are M. L. Soeth, pres.; W. G. Gordon, sec'y., and Geo. O. McAdams, mgr.

Clearfield, Ia.—The business of reorganization of the Farmers elvtr. will result in a new corporation with most of the same leadership and under a new name likely to be the "Farmers Grain Co." The new organization acquired the \$25,000 property at a far less price.

Ute, Ia.—Since the sale of the plant to the Nye-Schneider Jenks Co. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., the latter has temporary quarters in the offices of the A. L. Lafrentz insurance office where an effort is made to close all business matters soon. Henry Harm is mgr. of the plant.

Lamoni, Ia.—Following the division of interests of the Iowa-Missouri Grain Co., the Rauch Bros. have taken over the three elvtrs, one here, another at Davis City and the third at Tuskeego. The local elvtr. has been closed for a number of weeks but will resume operations shortly. There will be no change made in any of the plans excepting the new ownership.

Audubon, Ia.—The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. bought the building and equipment of the Audubon Co-op. Exchange at public auction on June 17 for \$3,110 subject to approval of the district court. The Co-op. Ass'n bought the property several years ago for \$16,000. The buildings are on leased ground. The management of the business was assumed by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. some time ago with E. J. Weise in charge.

KANSAS

Weir, Kan.—A recent storm caused damage to the elvtr. of the Kelso Grain Co.

Wallace, Kan.—We are building an elvtr. at the local house.—Capper Grain Co.

Climax, Kan.—The H. A. Bonnell new \$12,000 elvtr. and mill is now in operation.

Woodston, Kan.—The Meyers Grain Co. is erecting a new office and warehouse.

Hartford, Kan.—We will install a sheller with Timken Bearings.—Carpenter & West.

Protection, Kan.—J. D. Grove has assumed the management of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Solomon, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. was damaged during a storm on June 4.

Frankfort, Kan.—J. A. Sconce of Lawrence is the new owner of the Farmers Union Elvtr. and cribs.

Hannum, Kan.—The Bossemeyer Bros. elvtr. was damaged during a wind storm on June 11, loss small.

Copeland, Kan.—The new elvtr. here of the C. D. Jennings Grain Co. of Hutchinson is now completed.

Whiteside, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. was lately damaged during a storm.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The mill of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. was recently damaged during a storm.

Winfield, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. mill was damaged during a wind storm lately. Loss small.

Coldwater, Kan.—J. W. Willis, recent mgr. of the Bowersock Mills & Power Co. at Wilmore, is the new mgr. of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. here.

Mount Hope, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co. has installed a Kewanee Truck Lift.

Tecumseh, Kan.—I will install a cleaner and sheller soon and also build some new coal bins.—U. A. Ralston.

Belpre, Kan.—The Belpre Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Fairbanks Registering Beam Scale in its plant.

Damar, Kan.—The roof of the Shellabarger Co.'s elvtr. was damaged during a recent storm.—M. F. Bedord, agt.

Atchison, Kan.—The installation of the new machinery in the new plant of the Lukens Mlg. Co. is now in progress.

Claudell, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Claudell Farmers Elvtr. & Shipping Ass'n was damaged during a wind storm recently.

Byers, Kan.—We have installed a gravity dump and it is giving satisfaction.—Byers Co-operative Co., J. W. Belden, mgr.

Hornick Swith (p. o. Ulysses), Kan.—The 12,000 bus. iron clad grain elvtr. for the Ulysses Grain Co. has just been completed.

Salina, Kan.—The foundation of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. is completed and the construction work is now in progress.

Harper, Kan.—In addition to a scale we have installed a Globe Truck Dump.—Bowersock Mills & Power Co., J. C. Riggs, mgr.

Willard, Kan.—The Grubbs Grain Co. of Topeka has leased the Willard elvtr. and will have it in operation during the coming season.

Alexander, Kan.—J. A. Healer, former local agt. for the Kansas Flour Mills Co., bought the company's elvtr. here which he will operate.

Summerfield, Kan.—George Craven of the Craven Grain Co. died June 18. Mr. Craven was well known in the Southwest grain trade.

Home, Kan.—Paul Ludeike assumed the management of the Farmers Co-operative Exchange, succeeding L. T. Marshall who lately resigned.

Solomon, Kan.—Frank Madden, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Co. at Hedville, is now with the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co-op. Co. here.

Spearville, Kan.—The Bowersock Mill & Power Co. bought the Hall Grain Elvtr. and have named F. H. Moberly of Beloit mgr. of the plant.

Wichita, Kan.—The Board of Trade re-elected its officers at a recent meeting. R. B. Waltermire, sec'y; E. M. Kelly, treas., and Miss Louise Avey, asst. sec'y.

Ryus (Satanta p. o.), Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Mdse Co. of Satanta contemplates building a 10,000-bu. elvtr. here on the Manter branch of the Santa Fe.

Simpson, Kan.—E. A. Ripley of Claire City, S. D., who has many years of experience in the grain business, has assumed the management of the Robinson Mlg. Co. here.

Moundridge, Kan.—The work on the addition to the warehouse of the Moundridge Mlg. Co. is progressing satisfactorily and is to be completed by the end of the month.

Newton, Kan.—The 30,000-bu. elvtr. of the Newton Mlg. & Elvtr. Co., a steel construction, is being converted into a three-bin storage tank by the installation of wooden partitions.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Henry Ratcliffe, lately of Texas and former mgr. of the Walnut Creek Mlg. Co., of Great Bend, has been named mgr. of the local branch of the Salina Produce Co.

Kinsley, Kan.—R. L. Miller of Ensign, principal of the Ensign rural high school and owner of the elvtr. at Hanston, Kan., bought the local elvtr. of the Kinsley Mlg. Co. He will operate both elvtrs. this summer.

Abilene, Kan.—Clio Woodward, traffic mgr. and grain buyer of the Mid-West Flour Mills Co., was at Salina recently gathering data for his firm which contemplates adding a new grain department and expanding its milling capacity.

Clay Center, Kan.—Elvtr. "B" at this point and our elvtr. at Idana were slightly damaged by the windstorm on the evening of June 2; nothing serious; has now been completely repaired.—Williamson Mlg. Co.

Trousdale, Kan.—R. A. Parker has contracted for a 10,000-bu. studded elvtr. to be built on his farm. Equipment will include a Fairbanks-More Engine and distributing equipment. A. F. Roberts has secured the contract for building and equipment.

KANSAS CORN

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Hutchinson, Kan.—L. H. Rethorst and the writer have opened a grain office in the R. W. building. Expect to buy, sell and handle consignments in the manner usual in this market. We are a partnership.—Rethorst-Vance Grain Co., R. W. Vance.

Formosa, Kan.—The Farmers Union composed of a group of farmers bought the local elvtr. and additional real estate for \$8,000. The official board of the company is composed of R. R. Higbee, Jacob Joerg, J. D. Shedde, John Baird and Henry Dunstan.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The Arkansas City Mlg. Co. is separating its grain department and elvtrs. from the activities of the flouring mill. The grain department will be placed in charge of C. E. Jones who was formerly mgr. of the Hutchinson branch of the Salina Produce Co.

Nickerson, Kan.—The Davidson Grain Co. is making extensive improvements on its elvtr. which includes raising the building in order that an automatic weigher may be installed and to increase the capacity of the plant. Work is to be completed in time for the coming season's crop.

Larned, Kan.—The Bowen-Oglesby Mlg. Co. of Independence bought for \$19,500 the Bowen-Romer Flour Mills here which the former had been operating under a lease for the past three years. Capacity of the mill is 500 bbls. per day. The plant went into the hands of the receiver a number of years ago owing to a disagreement among the new owners.

Beardsley, Kan.—The Beardsley Equity Mercantile Exchange let a contract for the construction of a 20,000-bu. elvtr. to be built here. Equipment will include a 20-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Engine, Double Kewanee Dump, Beal Wheat Cleaner, Hall Distributor, Fairbanks Automatic scale and ventilating system. The contract for the building and equipment was awarded A. F. Roberts.

Quinter, Kan.—The large cement storage elvtr. started here several years ago by the Ass'n Mill & Elvtr. Co. is nearing completion. The present owners, the Quinter Mill & Elvtr. Co., will use it for a storage plant and to supply ground feeds. Modern machinery is being installed which includes a 15-ton Fairbanks Self-Registering Beam Scale, a 1,000-bu. cleaner and a large capacity grinder for custom grinding. There are three other elvtrs. here, Robinson & Wyatt of Salina, Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. and the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.—H. W. Ashecraft, Shellabarger, agt.

KENTUCKY

Covington, Ky.—The feed plant of the J. H. Fedder Feed & Grain Co. was burned lately. Loss \$60,000, covered by insurance.

Winchester, Ky.—The Winchester Roller Mills Co. has under construction a warehouse and storage room to cover a floor space 100x200. Other additions will also be built.

Trimble, Ky.—The Trimble Flour Mill is installing a large Fairbanks-Morse Engine and other modern machinery. Additional improvements will be made on the plant and large lighting plant installed.

Bardstown, Ky.—E. R. Whitehouse bought the Bardstown Mlg. Co.'s plant which has been operated by J. L. Druien and C. E. Keith for the past five years. The late L. G. Shehan operated the mill for about fifty years.

Germantown, Ky.—The flour mill owned and operated by the Germantown Mlg. Co. was struck by lightning and burned to the ground on the night of June 16. One hundred bbls. of flour and considerable wheat were lost. Loss \$20,000, insurance \$12,000.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—The Lake Charles Rice Mlg. Co. will in the near future begin the erection of the mill lost by fire at Lake Charles about a year ago. The new structure will be on the site of the old one and according to plans will be the largest rice mill in the world.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. J. Parran, Jr., a commission merchant and member of the Chamber of Commerce, died at his home here on June 10.

Baltimore, Md.—J. B. Wm. Hax has resigned as a member of the grain com'te of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hax is of the firm of G. A. Hax & Co.

Baltimore, Md.—E. Steen & Bro., grain receivers, have removed their offices to their main plant from the Chamber of Commerce building.

Baltimore, Md.—Thomas S. Leishear, who was formerly in the grain business here, died in Chicago on June 9. The remains were interred here on June 12.

Baltimore, Md.—Rumor has it that the export grain house of Barnes-Jackson Co., Inc., of which George Jackson is the head, will retire from business on June 30.

Baltimore, Md.—William Bardroff was appointed assistant superintendent of the export elvtr. of the Pennsylvania R. R., succeeding the late Michael J. Gehring. Mr. Bardroff was for many years foreman of this elvtr.

Baltimore, Md.—The Chamber of Commerce elected the following com'tes at the meeting of June 8 to serve for the ensuing year: Grain—T. Murray Maynadier, Luther M. Jackson, John J. Fedeick, Blanchard Randall, Jr., Frank Otterbein, Arthur Blackburn, J. B. Wm. Hax.

MICHIGAN

Lincoln, Mich.—The roof of the Lincoln Elvtr. Co. plant was damaged by fire on June 10.

Deckerville, Mich.—The Chatterton & Son warehouse was burned to the ground on June 9.

Mason, Mich.—The roof of the Mason Elvtr. Co. plant was damaged on June 8 during a windstorm.

Allegan, Mich.—The Allegan Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a modern Bauer No. 24 M. D. mill and two 20-h.p. motors, replacing the old equipment. The work is being done by J. M. Bell.

Freeland, Mich.—The Cass City Grain Co. has taken over the Freeland Elvtr. Co. The other company operating here is the Chas. Wolohan, Inc. Both are good companies and doing a good business.—Cass City Grain Co., D. C. McIntyre, mgr.

MINNESOTA

Verdi, Minn.—J. J. Peters will build an elvtr. here.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Thomas J. Kehoe died recently.

Hancock, Minn.—The W. L. Johnson elvtr. is completed and in operation.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a Strong Scott Dump.

Milan, Minn.—Walstad & Hanson's two elvtrs. here were recently damaged by storm.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. will erect an addition at the cost of \$2,000.

Sanborn, Minn.—Fire on June 13 did much damage to the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here.

Antelope, Minn.—Nick Linabitz contemplates erecting an elvtr. here and is considering plans from contractors.

Worthington, Minn.—C. W. Riley, who operated a grain office here for H. E. Vickerman, has located at Flandreau, S. D.

Waltham, Minn.—The old Waltham flour mill was burned to the ground. Flack and Keefe are the owners of the property.

Danvers, Minn.—Murphy & Welch, the Atlas Elvtr. Co. and the Monarch Elvtr. Co. will install motors in their plants here.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co. is having a Strong-Scott Dump installed in the plant here by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A fire on June 9 damaged the Fleischman Malting Co. Erie elvtr. and 10,000 bus. of grain products to the extent of \$10,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—S. Schuyler Nichols, who was associated with G. W. Van Dusen & Co. for the past 41 years, died at his home here on June 8.

Kandiyohi, Minn.—The properties consisting of grain elvtr., coal elvtr. and dwelling of the Kandiyohi Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. were recently damaged during a heavy wind storm.

Alberta, Minn.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co. has dismantled its elvtrs. at Waverly and Smith Lake and used the lumber to build an addition to the local plant.

Wood Lake, Minn.—Our elvtr. is the same as the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. We are building a coal handling plant.—Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co., Erick Johnson.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Hickok Const. Co. has the contract for repairing the damage done to elvtr. "K" of the Sheffield Elvtr. Co. in a recent fire.

Lake Lillian, Minn.—C. E. Johnson, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., has resumed his duties after an absence of several months due to illness.

Clara City, Minn.—Ike Orlebeke resigned as agent of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. and was succeeded by L. E. Robertson of Blanchard, N. D.

DeGraft, Minn.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis bought the McQuaid Elvtr., one of the oldest grain establishments here. The new owners recently lost their own plant here by fire.

Minneapolis, Minn.—O. A. McCrea, mgr. of the feed department of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., and his 14-year-old daughter were seriously burned on June 7 in a gasoline stove explosion at Fish Trap Lake.

Carlisle, Minn.—The C. & O. Grain Co. have completed the installation of Strong Scott Dump, 16 ft. Howe scale and steel grates and repairing of machinery in the plant. The work was done by the Hickok Const. Co.

Minnesota Lake, Minn.—The Fleischman Malting Co. is building a steel covered annex spouted to the elvtr, the grain being transferred to the pit by means of a spiral conveyor. The Hickok Const. Co. is doing the work.

Alberta, Minn.—General repairing has been done at the plant of the Alberta Equity Exchange and driveway and a 16 ft. 10 ton Fairbanks Scale and Strong Scott Dump with Steel Bar Grate were installed by the Hickok Const. Co.

Starbuck, Minn.—The Hickok Const. Co. just completed the installation of a 10 ton 16 ft. Howe scale, Strong Scott Dump with sled attachment and Steel Grates in the plant of the M. P. Eidberg Elvtr. Co. The driveway was also repaired.

Breckenridge, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed in its plant here an 8 ft. steel grate in its 16 ft. scale and built an extension on scale; a Strong Scott Dump was also installed. The work was done by the Hickok Const. Co.

Romney, Minn.—During a recent storm the driveway was blown away from the elvtr. operated by the Imperial Elvtr. Co. and other damage was done to the plant. Repairs on the plant are now going on and are being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Reading, Minn.—O. D. Smith bought the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here and will operate as a private venture. Mr. Smith tendered his resignation as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at Worthington, which he held for two years. Resignation effective next month.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Memberships in the Board of Trade were transferred as follows: F. S. Butler, No. 1 to Raymond C. Coakley, F. B. Carr No. 3, to Jacob A. Westvig, M. E. Grant No. 1, to H. M. Stratton, R. N. McCaull to Thomas E. Hogan, S. L. Cobb, No. 1, to Marshall C. Nelson.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—We have made numerous changes here. Have installed a new air dump and remodeled the driveway and office. A. F. Carr resigned as our agent on June 15 and E. A. Schulz of Rochham, S. D., took his place. Mr. Schulz has worked for us in Dakota. —Eagle Roller Mills Co., E. A. Schulz.

Foley, Minn.—The Foley Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant has been repaired and altered extensively including shafting and driveway; pits, leg and distributor were rebuilt. A motor was installed in the cupola. Other installations in the elvtr. include a Strong Scott Dump and Grates, shafting, new belt and cups. The work was done by the Hickok Const. Co.

Wanamingo, Minn.—The 50,000-bu. elvtr. which was operated here by the Wanamingo Farmers Elvtr. Co. was burned on June 5. Loss on grain and building \$108,000, partially insured. Three hours after the fire the owners were in touch with the T. E. Ibberson Co. advising them they wanted to place contract for a new plant. On June 6 the T. E. Ibberson Co. was awarded the contract for the construction of a new 36-bin 4-leg elvtr. having Fairbanks-Morse enclosed type motors for power, Carter-Mayhew machines for cleaning, other cleaning apparatus, Strong-Scott Dump on a 26-ft. Howe Scale. There will also be a large flour house and dust house. The new building will be ironclad.

Glencoe, Minn.—William O'Brien of Arlington bought the elvtr. and coal sheds of the Glencoe Farmers Elvtr., Live Stock & Produce Co. He resumed operation of the plant on June 15. Mr. O'Brien, traveling representative for the Equity Shipping Ass'n, was for many years in the elvtr. business at Arlington. Walter O'Brien, son of the new owner, will have active charge of the elvtr's business.

Echo, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the construction of a new elvtr. to replace the one recently burned. The elvtr. will be of 20,000 bus. capacity and ironclad. It will have 12 bins and two legs. The power will be furnished by a 20-h.p. type "Y" Fairbanks-Morse engine. Contract for construction and equipment was awarded the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Hayfield, Minn.—The rebuilding of the Sun-all Elvtr., which was recently burned, is now in progress. The structure will have 25,000 bus. capacity and will be erected at a cost of about \$6,000. The concrete foundation is rat proof and fire proof. Modern labor-saving machinery will be installed which will include a Strong-Scott pneumatic grain dump. The structure is to be completed by July 1 as the management is already contracting for fall delivery of grain.

Brown Valley, Minn.—The leg and head of the A. L. Dean Elvtr. Co. were rebuilt and new machinery installed, also general repairing done. The Hickok Const. Co. had the contract. W. J. Jensen also awarded a contract to the Hickok Const. Co. for the installation of a 10 ton foot Fairbanks Scale, Strong Scott Dump with sled attachment, Quehl Grate, and a 2 h.p. Fairbanks Enclosed motor, and for the painting of leg and pits, and siding and painting of elvtr.

Clinton, Minn.—The Great Western Grain Co. is installing a Strong-Scott Dump in its elvtr. here and at Wheatland, S. D. The contract for general remodeling and many improvements was awarded the T. E. Ibberson Co. The Miller Elvtr. Co. bought the old Crown elvtr. which they are wrecking, also dismantling their own plant and will build a new one from the material taken from the two houses. There will be two elvtrs. here this fall, the Miller, Monarch, National, Farmers and the Great Western Grain Co.—E. E. Kennedy, Agt., Great Western Grain Co.

MISSOURI

St. Joseph, Mo.—Plant No. 1 of the Aunt Minnie Mills Co. was damaged by fire on June 6.

Jasper, Mo.—The elvtr. operated here by Thomas Patterson was damaged lately during a severe storm. Loss small.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The 500,000-bu. storage addition for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. is completed and ready for the new crop.

Rosendale, Mo.—A transaction is about to be consummated in which A. W. Pearce will trade his farm near Edna for the Rosendale elvtr.

Charleston, Mo.—We have moved into more commodious office quarters in the center of Charleston.—R. Carson, Mississippi County Elvtr. Co.

Rushville, Mo.—We have under construction a loading spout to the C. B. & Q. which was blown down recently.—Rushville Elvtr. Co., E. Peters, mgr.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. is about completed and the machinery is being installed and the plant is expected to be in operation this month.

Holt, Mo.—The Holt Grain & Supply Co. bought the poultry and produce business from Leonard Hunter and will move the establishment to the elvtr.

Windsor, Mo.—The Lingle Grain & Mfg. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Van Roy Miller, Louis W. Lingle, Aytchande R. Logan and Emma Carpenter. The company will buy, sell, store and generally trade in poultry, stock and mixed feeds.—P.

Doniphan, Mo.—R. C. Quisenberry, who a year ago sold his milling business to P. J. Burford, has repurchased it from Mr. Burford and with H. Harrington organized the Doniphan Mfg. Co. here.—P. (P. J. Burford Flour & Feed Mill and another grain handling establishment.—P. J. Burford.)

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—We will add storage capacity amounting to 3 cars of sacked products to our present plant, extending the building to a loading platform on the Frisco. Construction of the ironclad addition will begin at an early date.—E. D. Frank, Imperial Mfg. Co.

Moberly, Mo.—The Milbank-Scampton Mfg. Co. is making extensive repairs, remodeling plant and installing late model machinery. A 60-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Type Y oil burner engine was installed, also a corn pulverizer for making poultry food and other feeds.—P.

Charleston, Mo.—We began construction of cribbed ironclad elvtr. of about 12,000 bus. capacity on the N. P., June 20. It will have a concrete base and will be fully equipped with the latest labor-saving devices. The Decatur Constr. Co. made the plans and will superintend the work. We expect to have it completed by Oct. 1.—R. C. Davis, mgr., Whitehead-Davis Grain Co.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

C. E. Fisher has been named to succeed Harry G. Stevenson as floor salesman of the Equity Union Grain Co.

The Midland Mfg. Co. contemplates making changes in its various elvtrs., awaiting the test of the improvement made by the Newton Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. at Newton.

Harry G. Stevenson, the new grain buyer for the Kansas Flour Mills Co., has succeeded J. J. Hiddleston. Mr. Stevenson has been associated with the grain trade here for many years.

W. J. Mensendieck, while out on a crop reporting trip was injured in a collision with an abandoned farm truck near Akron, Colo. He returned home not entirely recovered but is convalescing.

The 100,000-bu. addition to the Norris Grain Co. elvtr., which is operated by the Murray Elvtr. Co., is rapidly nearing completion and will be ready to receive grain by the middle of next month.

Lamson Bros. & Co. of Chicago have named C. F. McCord assistant mgr. of their local office. Mr. McCord was formerly with McCord & Logan. He succeeds J. P. Reichmann. The office is managed by B. L. Hargis.

George Kettle, Jr. of Caledonia, N. D. met sudden death here on June 20 in an elvtr. of the new Board of Trade building. The youngster was with his uncle, Fred C. Hoose, v.p. of the Norris Grain Co., and became dizzy, falling forward, hit a projection while the car was speeding upward.

Joseph J. Hiddleston, for 43 years active in the grain trade, mostly in this section of the country, retired on June 9. For the past thirteen years he was wheat buyer for the Kansas Flour Mills Co. at the Board of Trade. His activities began in 1882 in Eudora, Kan. Later he was with Moses Bros. at Great Bend. He served as mgr. for the elvtrs. of the Great Northern R. R. at Minneapolis and Duluth. In recent years he was assistant sec'y-treas. of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. The clearing house system used by the Board of Trade is credited to him. He is retired with a pension for life from the millers company.

The massive Chicago & Alton elvtr. to be built this season as per plans will have a head house 42x63 ft., 200 ft. high, with a capacity of 120,000 bus.; 36 storage tanks 18 feet in diameter and 22 interspace bins with a total capacity of 1,020,000 bus. The structure will have four legs of 10,000 to 12,000 bus. capacity each, three 2,000-bu. hopper scales and six 36-inch belt conveyors. The design of the elvtr. is to receive to two legs from two tracks at a rate of 80 cars per day and to ship a like amount simultaneously without interference with unloading. The contract was awarded the Lehrack Contracting & Engr. Co. and the structure is to be completed by Oct. 1.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The offices of the Overland Grain Co. will be located in the Merchants Exchange building, suite 505-506, after July 1. Paul W. Pritchard is mgr. of the office.

New members in the Board of Trade recently admitted are C. D. Calverly, East St. Louis; James M. Adam, Ivan F. Wieland, Herman F. Wright. Memberships which have been transferred are W. B. Stowers of Oklahoma City, Ralph E. Speer, Charles B. Gerdes and G. A. Turner.

The concrete addition now under construction for the Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co. will increase the capacity of the plant to 425,000 bus. The addition is to be completed by Sept. 1.

S. S. Carlisle, formerly in the grain business here but in recent years located in Omaha, has become associated with the W. J. Edwards Grain Co. and has applied for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

F. W. Clemens, aged 69, died here on June 9. In 1885 he organized the F. W. Clemens Feed Co. from which he retired a number of years ago. He was for 42 years a member of the Merchants Exchange. His widow and three daughters survive.

MONTANA

Wilsall, Mont.—Mail sent to agt., Straus & Co., is undeliverable.

Cascade, Mont.—The Cascade Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is out of business.

Coffee Creek, Mont.—The Gallatin Valley Mfg. Co. at this point is out of business.

Logan, Mont.—Mail sent here to the agent of Montana Central Elvtr. Co. is unclaimed.

Nashua, Mont.—The Farmers Produce Co. is installing a Strong Scott Dump and enlarging the driveway.

Hobson, Mont.—The Judith Mfg. Co. is a 300-bbl. plant. They also operate 6 elvtrs. One has a capacity of 40,000 bus., two have a 25,000-bu. capacity, and three elvtrs. are of 30,000 bus. capacity. S. B. Fairbanks is pres. of the concern.

Shelby, Mont.—Wm. A. Holter bought from the Toole Co. Commissioners the Equity Elvtr. which he had leased for a time. It is presumed that he will operate the plant this fall. The other elvtr. here is owned by the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.

Joliet, Mont.—The Occidental Elvtr. Co. is making extensive repairs in its line of houses and installing equipment. In the local house a Kewanee Dump was installed and steel grates in the scale also new distributors, steel spouts, new belt and cups, new steel boot tank. The legs were rebuilt. At the plant at Broadview, a Kewanee Dump and steel grates, an 18 ft. 10 ton Fairbanks Dump Scale were installed. General repairs were made and a new office is under construction. At the Boyd house repairs will be made and a Kewanee Truck Dump will be installed. In the plant at Comanche, a Kewanee Dump with steel gates will be installed. In the plant at Edgar a Kewanee Truck Dump and an 18 ft. 10 ton Fairbanks scale with steel grates has been installed. The Rapelje plant has received an 18 ft. 10 ton Fairbanks Scale, Kewanee Truck Dump and steel bar grates. The driveways and roofs being also repaired. The contract for all this work was awarded the Hickok Const. Co.

NEBRASKA

David City, Neb.—A wind storm on June 14 damaged the mill operated here by Alex Etting.

Culbertson, Neb.—The Shannon Grain Co. is installing a Kewanee Truck Lift in its station here.

Callaway, Neb.—Asa Blakeslee has recently assumed the management of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Sutton, Neb.—The J. F. Grosshans Grain & Lumber Co. has installed in its plant a 10-ton Howe scale.

Phillips, Neb.—The Phillips Grain Co. is installing a Kewanee Truck Lift. I. J. Herring is doing the work.

Sterling, Neb.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n was slightly damaged June 11 in a wind storm.

Murphy, Neb.—The Aurora Elvtr. Co. is installing in its plant a 10-ton Howe Scale and Kewanee Truck Lift.

Bancroft, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. members have voted to disband. The company lost its elvtr. by fire recently.

Snyder, Neb.—The mill operated here by the Farmers Union Mfg. & Grain Co. was damaged June 7 during a wind storm.

Gordon, Neb.—W. S. Glover and B. V. Stouffer, who bought the Nye-Schneider-Jenks Elvtr. will assume charge July 1.

Guide Rock, Neb.—The plant operated here by the Farmers Union Co-op. Co. was slightly damaged by lightning on June 14.

Valparaiso, Neb.—The elvtr., with 20,000 bus. of corn and wheat, operated by the Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co., was burned here recently.

Omaha, Neb.—Walter Hart, formerly pres. of the Hart Grain Co. has assumed charge of the consignment department of the Crowell Elvtr. Co.

Deshler, Neb.—The Hebron Grain Co. of Hebron bought the Fred Bunttemeyer elvtr. and will take possession on July 1. Leo G. Hayes will be mgr.

Polk, Neb.—We will continue doing business as the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. Walter Car-nine will be our new mgr.—Farmers Grain & Stock Co.

Haigler, Neb.—The Koehler Twidale Elvtr. Co., of which Woodward Found is agent, is closed for the month during which scales will be installed and repairs made.

Wymore, Neb.—Ray Phillips, who has been yard overseer of the Fremont house of the Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co. for the past six years, has been named mgr. for the company's plant here.

Holdrege, Neb.—V. C. Wilson returned to the management of the Equity Exchange on June 1 from which he resigned to go into business for himself at Grafton. He will continue his business at Grafton.

Wood River, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. has installed a new 10-ton truck scale. The company does an extensive live stock shipping business in addition to its grain business. N. F. Anderson, formerly of Shickley and Carleton, is mgr. of the company.

North Bend, Neb.—The Cherny & Watson Lumber Co. has bought the C. A. Millar Grain Co. for \$13,500. The new owners will continue the grain business as heretofore, doing a general grain business in connection with their live stock and lumber and implement business.

Omaha, Neb.—The Central Grain Co. is the name of a new firm started here on July 1 by J. G. Wild, pres., who for eight years was in charge of the floor work of the Scott Wild Grain Co. Fred R. Deffenbaugh, secy-treas of the company, has been in charge of the mill wheat buying department of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. for the past five years. The company will do a receiving and shipping business.

Omaha, Neb.—The Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., a newly organized company, has opened offices in the Grain Exchange building. They are members of the Grain Exchange. E. A. Lucke was in receiving department of the Crowell Elvtr. Co. and O. H. Gibbs was mdse. man for the Albers Commission Co. They have been active in the local grain market for many years and will do a general receiving and shipping business in all kinds of grain.

NEW ENGLAND

Norwood, Mass.—The Beaver Coal & Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Cora M. Beaver, Avner M. Beaver and Edna Meehan.

Bethel, Me.—The Berlin Grain Co. of Berlin, N. H., which for the past year has been occupying the Herrick Bros. Co. building where they have been conducting a branch grain business, have bought the building and will continue in the grain and flour business in that location under the management of Wesley Wheeler.

Lewiston, Me.—Eben Jacob Hamm died here recently after several weeks' illness. He was for many years a member of the J. B. Hamm Co., a well-known New England grain firm. He was the state director of the Grain Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and allied companies in Boston. He was pres. of the J. B. Hamm Co. until his retirement three years ago and a director of the First National Bank of Lewiston and a director of the Central Maine General Hospital.

NEW MEXICO

Raton, N. M.—The R. O. Drum Co. is in the hands of a trustee. R. O. Drum has quit business and is now traveling salesman for a flour mill.

Tucumcari, N. M.—The C. M. Light Grain Co. elvtr. was damaged by water due to an explosive fire on June 8.

Tucumcari, N. M.—The Tucumcari Flour Mill and the warehouse operated here by M. B. Goldenberg together with four carloads of foodstuffs were recently burned to the ground. The warehouse was partially insured; there was \$10,000 insurance on the mill and foodstuffs combined.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Monarch Engineering Co. has 500 men on the job in the construction of the Saskatchewan grain elvtr. which is progressing rapidly.

New York, N. Y.—The Uhlman Grain Co. of Chicago and Kansas City have opened an office in the Produce Exchange building. E. S. MacDonough is in charge.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The plans are completed for the construction of the new elvtr. for the Frontier Mill & Elvtr. Co. to be erected on the Blackwell ship canal. The plans have been filed and the structure will cost about \$225,000.

New York, N. Y.—Henry R. Forster, who for nearly forty years was associated with Milmine & Co., the old grain commission and export house, and lately was an officer of the firm, has retired from active business and quit the Produce Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—At the election of officers on June 1, the Produce Exchange elected the following who were without opposition: J. Bars-tow Smull, pres.; B. H. Wunder, v. p.; Walter B. Pollock, treas. The following were elected mgrs. for a term of two years: L. W. Forbell, W. A. Johns, William W. Starr, Winchester Noyes, John E. Seaver, H. A. Schafuss. E. R. Carhart was elected for a term of three years to serve as trustee of the gratuity fund.

New York, N. Y.—H. P. Mulhall, who for 37 years was associated with the Armour Grain Co., serving for 27 years as mgr. of the local office and chief representative on the Exchange, retired from active business when the big house was merged into the Grain Marketing Co. Following his retirement he took his first long vacation during his years of service and with his daughter made an extended tour abroad via the Mediterranean and visited the Far East.

Oswego, N. Y.—Col. Frederick Stuart Greene, superintendent of public works, and Royal R. Fuller, commissioner of canals and waterways, have arranged rules and rates for the operation of the new state-owned elvtr. Rates for elevation and storage are same as those in use at Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, excepting that free storage is allowed for 15 days. Elevation charges, including delivery to canal boats, are ½ cent per bu. which includes 11 days' free storage, charges beyond the 10-day free period are 1/40 cent per bu. per day or fraction thereof.

NORTH DAKOTA

Cavalier, N. D.—Work on the new 25,000-bu. elvtr. for the Cavalier Mlg. Co. is now in progress.

Buxton, N. D.—During an electrical storm on June 6, lightning destroyed the oil house of the Buxton Grain & Potato Co.

Melville, N. D.—Ed. Alfsen is installing a Strong-Scott in his elvtr. which was recently erected here. T. E. Ibberson is doing the work.

Powers Lake, N. D.—The Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. will remodel the interior of its plant here and equip it with late model disc cleaning machine and automatic dump.

Goodrich, N. D.—The Goodrich Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a Strong Scott Dump and Steel Grate and make general repairs. The work will be done by the Hickok Const. Co.

Harwood, N. D.—The elvtr. of W. C. Mitchell is receiving new legs, Strong-Scott Dump, new 10-ton Fairbanks and other improvements. The work is being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Amenia, N. D.—The Amenias Seed & Grain Co. has under construction a concrete elvtr. and are doing general repairing about their seed plant. The Younglove Construction Co. has the contract.

Bentley, N. D.—The two elvtrs. located here are the Columbia Elvtr. Co., which has just installed an automatic air dump, and the Bentley Equity Exchange.—Columbia Elvtr. Co., J. J. Huber, agt.

Calvin, N. D.—Extensive improvements are being made here in the Winter-Truesdale-Ames elvtr. by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The Ibberson Co. is also making the improvements for the same company's plant at Hannah.

Spring Brook, N. D.—The stockholders of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. are arranging to increase the capital stock of the company from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The company will erect a 35,000-bu. ironclad elvtr. to replace the one lost by fire in April.

Columbus, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has installed a Kewanee Air Dump and made other improvements. Ben Enockson is the agt. The Northland Elvtr. Co. contemplate installing an air dump in its plant this season. Fred Seger is the company's agent.

Mannhaven, N. D.—We are remodeling our old elvtrs. and expect to build two or three new ones if crop conditions continue to look as favorable as they do at present. We will be in need of considerable new elvtr. machinery.—Pioneer Farm & Coal Land Co., T. A. Bohrer, mgr.

Hunter, N. D.—A number of farmers bought the Equity Elvtr. here and will operate under the name of the Hunter Co-operative Elvtr. Co. Newly elected directors of the company are J. G. Russell, W. C. Stewart, Wm. Sutton, John Hanson, Almon Sayer, Peter McLachlin and W. C. Peterson.

Manford, N. D.—The Regan & Lyness Elvtr. Co. have let the contract to the Hickok Const. Co. for the installation of Strong Scott Dumps with steel grates and additional repairs to be made in the local house and their line of houses stationed at Heimdahl, Pettibone, Tyttle, McClusky and Mercer.

Alice, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had extensive repairing done at the plant together with the installation of new equipment which included a 16 duct Gerber Double Distributor, new 18 ft. 10 ton Fairbanks Scale, Strong Scott Dump and Steel Grates. The work was done by the Hickok Const. Co.

Larimore, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. let the contract for the construction of a new elvtr. to replace one lost by fire, to the Younglove Construction Co. It will be a 30,000-bu. capacity plant, cribbed, galvanized iron covered, two elvtr. legs. Equipment will include 3 motors Richardson Automatic Scale, 10-ton Fairbanks Dump, scale and manlift.

Loma, N. D.—The Woodworth Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract for the construction and equipment of its new elvtr. to the Hickok Const. Co. The house will have 16 bins and be of 30,000 bus. capacity, equipped with Fairbanks 15 h.p. Engine, Fairbanks 16 ft. 10 ton Dump Scale and Strong Scott Dump with Steel Grates.

Judson, N. D.—The Judson Farmers Mercantile Co. let the contract for the erection of a new iron clad dust house, the remodeling of their flour house into an addition for oats and screenings and spouting for these bins with 7½ inch casing and return by means of spiral conveyor to the Hickok Const. Co. The machinery in the elvtr. will also be repaired.

Buchanan, N. D.—The Hickok Const. Co. has just completed a contract here for the Buchanan Elvtr. Co. in which they did extensive repairing and remodeling, a new driveway with concrete walls was built, office remodeled, elvtr. reroofed and painted, house equipped with lightning protection, machinery repaired, and a Strong Scott Dump and a 10 ton 16 ft. Fairbanks scale installed.

Sorrel, N. D.—The line of elvtrs. operated by the National Elvtr. Co. are being repaired and some of them receiving new equipment. The local plant will have extensive repairing on it and a Strong-Scott Dump installed. At Neche a new leg will be added to the plant together with other improvements and a Strong-Scott Dump installed. The Warren, Minn., station will be extensively improved and receive a Strong-Scott Dump. At the Sabin, Minn., station a Strong-Scott Dump is being installed and other improvements made. The contract for this work was secured by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

OHIO

Quincy, O.—On June 6 a storm caused damage to the mill here operated by the Allinger Mlg. Co.

Lancaster, O.—The Shaw-Turner Co. elvtr. sustained damage on June 8 when a severe storm swept this section.

Pioneer, O.—We are installing a new corn holler also a wheat cleaner.—Pioneer Elvtr. Co., W. E. Goodell, mgr.

Mount Hope, O.—The new grain elvtr. for Walter Elliott is complete and was recently dedicated. He has three other elvtrs. and conducts a warehouse at Millersburg.

Arnold, O.—J. W. Cunningham and sons have bought the Spurrier Bros. elvtr. here. Mr. Cunningham, who has managed the plant for some time, will continue in the same capacity.

Toledo, O.—The Royce-Coon Grain & Seed Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Edward N. Rhodes, Jr., John D. Rhodes, Wm. H. Rhodes and M. A. McNutt.

Columbus, O.—Members of the Ohio Millers Ass'n were sorry to learn of the death of Mrs. Tanner, wife of the sec'y, Frank H. Tanner. Besides the husband, two sons and a daughter survive.

Toledo, O.—Ben Hofner, representative of Lamson Bros. & Co., celebrated his twentieth wedding anniversary recently and was presented with a fine set of china by members of the local floor.

Pulaski, O.—The Farmers' Co-operative Elvtr. was burned with contents on June 9. Loss, \$15,000, was partly covered by insurance. The plant was managed by Frank Conkey of Bryan, O.—C. W.

Pierre, S. D.—We own and operate the only elvtr. operating here at present. It is reported that Frank Pettijohn has bot an old elvtr. which he intends to repair and rebuild to some extent and put in shape to do business.—Rood & Spargur.

Sidney, O.—The Sidney Farmers Exchange Co. has disposed of its flour mill machinery and will convert the mill into a modern feed plant. Bauer equipment will be installed by J. M. Bell and the newly equipped plant will be in operation by Aug. 1.

Mansfield, O.—The 100,000-bu. grain elvtr. built many years ago by Henry L. Goemann was lately sold by the Federal Grain & Mlg. Co. Lockport, N. Y., to the Cleveland Grain & Mlg. Co., and Frank L. Watkins of Cincinnati has just been named mgr., assuming charge immediately.

Savona, O.—The Savona grain elvtr., which was conducted under the name of Stauffer & Hoff, has changed ownership. Mr. Stauffer, the senior partner, acquiring the interests of Mr. Hoff. By dissolving of the partnership the business will be conducted under the name of D. A. Stauffer.

Circleville, O.—The Soyco Mills Co. is no longer in existence. We purchased all their elvtrs. and mills, with the exception of one. The mills and elvtrs. now controlled by us here from our grain office are, viz.: Circleville, Holland, Kinderhook, Mt. Sterling, Cooks Station and Bells Siding.—H. M. Crites & Co.

New Bremen, O.—The damage done to the Lock Two Grain & Mlg. Co. here recently during a severe wind storm, at which time the brick walls of the engine room were blown down, has been repaired. The damage amounted to several hundred dollars and the plant was out of operation for a week making repairs.

Cincinnati, O.—Frank L. Watkins resigned as pres. of the Grain & Hay Exchange after serving five years on the board of directors. His successor, elected to serve for the balance of the current year, is A. M. Braun, and Robert L. Early was elected first v. p. Mr. Watkins, who was mgr. for the local elvtr. of the Cleveland Grain & Mlg. Co., which ceased its operation here, has been transferred to Mansfield. The office the company maintains here will be in charge of Walter O'Connell.

OKLAHOMA

Afton, Okla.—R. A. Judd, a pioneer grain dealer, aged 67 years died here recently.

Henryetta, Okla.—J. P. Davidson and O. P. Randall will erect a large mill and grain elvtr. here.

Sentinel, Okla.—The Reiter Grain Co. made some repairs on its elvtr. and installed a new padding spout.

Amber, Okla.—The Amber Grange Elvtr. Co. has dissolved. The business was closed more than a year ago.

Hollis, Okla.—The S. J. Mill & Grain Co incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, J. E. Shields, P. M. Shields and J. M. Shields.

Altus, Okla.—J. T. Gibbons, who owns and operates the J. T. Gibbons Grain Co., is on a leave of absence and is sojourning in Tuscon, Ariz., to recuperate. His sec'y, Miss Ethel Humphreys, is in charge of his business during his absence.

Ardmore, Okla.—The Ardmore Flour & Feed Co. let the contract for the construction of a warehouse 28x60 ft. to be built adjoining the plant.

Carnegie, Okla.—J. R. Thomas has installed cotton gins in his plant here and at Lindsay and intends to be as active in cotton as in grain.

Britton, Okla.—The elvtr. and warehouse operated here by the Eagle Mill & Elvtr. Co. of Edmond was recently burned. Loss about \$15,000.

Thomas, Okla.—R. B. McAvoy on June 1 assumed the management of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., succeeding A. G. Alford who resigned.

Junction (Walton p. o.), Okla.—The Chickasha Mlg. Co. has just completed an elvtr. here which increases its storage capacity to 200,000 bus.

El Reno, Okla.—The 200,000-bu. storage addition, cleaner and tempering house of the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. is completed and prepared to receive grain.

Meno, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has made extensive repairs on its plant remodeling it and building cement floors and basements under all its bins. N. E. Amos is mgr. of the plant.

Salt Springs, Okla.—We bought the Pierson & Johnson elvtr. which we had leased last season. Are making a few minor repairs for this season.—Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & Supply Co., Ezra Gass, mgr.

Pond Creek, Okla.—We have given our elvtr. a complete overhauling by ironcladding it completely and installing a new leg. Have also installed a new 15-h.p. motor.—Farmers Grain Co., R. M. Wharry, mgr.

Lawton, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n's 10,000-bu. elvtr. now under construction is nearing completion. The equipment is being installed and it is expected that the elvtr. will be ready for operation by July 1.

Edmond, Okla.—The elvtr. under construction for the Eagle Mlg. Co. is nearing completion and when completed will be the largest in the state, having a capacity of 300,000 bus. of grain. The machinery is being installed.

Chickasha, Okla.—The Chickasha Mlg. Co. has completed concrete storage bins which increases its storage capacity here to 270,000 bus. The company also recently completed a brick warehouse and installed a new feed mill.

Elk City, Okla.—The Davis Mill & Grain Co., formerly the American Mill & Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock \$15,000; incorporators, B. O. Davis, Henryetta Davis and Mrs. N. C. Miller. New owners are remodeling plant.

Perry, Okla.—The Perry Mill & Elvtr. Co. is now operating with its new machinery recently installed which gives the plant a daily capacity of 850 bbls. per day, an increase of 350 bbls. per day. H. C. Jackson is mgr. of the plant.

Guthrie, Okla.—Frank Gresham was acquitted on June 12 in the United States district court of the charge of violating the federal warehouse act. He was accused of issuing receipts for grain which was not in storage in the mill. Mr. Gresham was formerly pres. of the Gresham Flour Mills and the Sun Grain & Export Co., rated as million-dollar concerns, which failed in 1921.—P.

OREGON

Springfield, Ore.—A seed grain cleaner of large capacity has been installed by the Springfield Mill & Grain Co. It has five times the capacity the one it replaced.

Pendleton, Ore.—C. A. Peplow, for many years connected with the grain and mlg. interests of the Pacific Northwest and for years mgr. of the Seattle Flour Mills, has resigned to become mgr. of the Collins Flour Mills here which position he assumes on July 1.

Portland, Ore.—H. R. Otis, who was formerly assistant mgr. of the Farmers Union Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. at Denver will enter in the grain and flour business here.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Girard Grain Co., which was the property of Chas. S. Coleman, has discontinued business.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Kay Richards & Co. opened a new branch office at Uniontown in addition to the offices they operate at New Castle, Erie, Warren and Butler all these offices are connected by private wire.

Philadelphia, Pa.—William H. Hobson, who for years has been in charge of the hay department of the L. F. Miller & Son, has taken over this branch of the firm and gone into business for himself. Mr. Hobson has a wide acquaintance throughout the country and is chairman of the Hay and Straw Committee of the Commercial Exchange.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Hay & Grain Exchange has elected the following officers to serve for the year; George E. Rogers, pres.; S. Walton, v. p.; I. N. Baker, sec'y; John Floyd, treas. G. E. Rogers and I. N. Daker were elected to fill two vacancies on the board of directors to serve for a period of three years. A. J. Gosser was elected for a term of two years to serve on the board of directors.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Montrose, S. D.—The old flour mill here is being dismantled.

Carthage, S. D.—Patten & Welch are installing new leg equipment.

Watertown, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. has been dismantled by R. W. Oglesby.

Cresbard, S. D.—Boekelheid Bros. are installing electric power in their plant here.

Webster, S. D.—The line of elvtrs. operated by Potter & Garrick have been rodded.

Pierre, S. D.—We bought the Newlin Elvtr. here and will remodel it at once.—F. Pettyjohn.

Hammer, S. D.—Geo. Hjelm of Wessington Springs was named mgr. of Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Bristol, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. and the Sjurson Grain Co. have equipped their plants with lightning rods.

Cresbard, S. D.—The cupola on the plant of the Cresbard Co-op. Elvtr. was slightly damaged by lightning recently.

Virgil, S. D.—It is understood Ed. F. Allen, mgr. for the Virgil Equity Co-op. Exchange, contemplates resigning.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Aberdeen Farmers Equity Exchange was slightly damaged recently during a storm.

Centerville, S. D.—The elvtr. operated here by T. I. Gunderson was struck by lightning on June 4. Loss was small.

Watertown, S. D.—The plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being dismantled. A coal handling plant will be erected to replace it.

Rockham, S. D.—During a recent tornado the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was damaged and the coal house of the Eagle Roller Mills wrecked.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—W. F. Caldwell, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Summit was named mgr. of the Jerauld County Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. to succeed Geo. J. Hjelm.

Eureka, S. D.—Wolf & Vetter have awarded the contract for the construction of a 20,000 bus. capacity elvtr. to be built on the site of the one they recently dismantled. L. Buege will do the work.

Brentford, S. D.—Chas. A. Barker bought the Independent Elvtr. here. It has capacity of about 25,000 bus. and is equipped with air dump and electric motors. Will open for business July 1.—R. C. Styles, mgr. The plant of the Farmers Union Grain Co. has been equipped with lightning rods.—Farmers Union Grain Co., C. W. Stanch, agt.

Groton, S. D.—The Ferney Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is installing Strong Scott Dumps at the local plant and also at the plant at Stratford. At the latter place improvements are also being made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Presho, S. D.—Do not intend to sell my elvtr.; will lease it next month. Am now traveling salesman for Strong Scott, Minneapolis, cover entire state of So. Dakota. Many elvtrs. will be overhauled now preparatory to the expected crop.—C. H. Townsend.

SOUTHEAST

Atlanta, Ga.—Mail directed here to L. P. De Vaughn, a grain broker, is returned unclaimed.

Atlanta, Ga.—Pynchon & Co., of New York, a grain and stock firm with many branches have opened an office here.

Bridgeville, Del.—Friedel Bros. Mlg. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000, to conduct stores for retailing and wholesaling grain and cereals.

Cairo, Ga.—The plant of the Cairo Mill & Elvtr. Co. was burned. Loss about, \$5,000. The building had not been in use of late and part of machinery had been removed. Plant was insured.

TENNESSEE

Dyersburg, Tenn.—The Ewell Mlg. & Grain Co. has surrendered its charter.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Bell Grain Co. incorporated. Capital stock, \$20,000. Incorporators, John H. Bell, John Trebing, W. P. Bell and W. A. Trebing.

Clarksville, Tenn.—The R. C. Stone Construction Co. of St. Louis has the contract for the construction of the grain elvtr. of the Clarksville Grain & Elvtr. Co. The structure will be of concrete and of 35,000 bus. capacity.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Mississippi Elvtr. Co., which operated here for a number of years, has gone into liquidation and is succeeded by the recently organized company which will operate under the name of the Mississippi Valley Grain Co.

TEXAS

Ovale, Tex.—The grain and feed store of J. R. Keeling was recently burned.

Gatesville, Tex.—C. L. Johnson & Son are not doing business at Gatesville now.

Terrell, Tex.—Extensive improvements are being made on the Stallings Co. grain building.

Albany, Tex.—On June 12 the elvtr. of the G. C. Butler Mill Co. was burned to the ground.

Houston, Tex.—The Oliver Cranston Grain Co. has decreased its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$50,000.

Galveston, Tex.—Edward Keiser, supervisor for the Office of Federal Grain Supervision, died recently of acute indigestion.

Beaumont, Tex.—We do not intend adding any facilities here and don't know where the rumor started.—Josey-Miller Co.

Waxahachie, Tex.—A new brick warehouse under construction here will be occupied by the Carrol Grain Co. about September 1.

Houston, Tex.—The 500,000-bu. addition to the elvtr. of the American Maid Flour Mills is nearing completion and will be receiving grain early next month.

Lufkin, Tex.—E. W. Leach has acquired the interests of the Stroud-Leach Grain Co. and will conduct the business under the name of E. W. Leach Grain Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Smith Bros. Grain Corporation incorporated; capital stock, \$200,000; incorporators, Bert K. Smith, J. A. Simmons, Jr., and W. H. Temple.

Fort Worth, Tex.—R. C. Ayers did not go through with the Ayers Grain Commission Co. which he contemplated recently, but is pres. of the Service Grain & Commission Co.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Kenyon Coal & Grain Co., which has operated here under that name for the past twenty-five years, has changed the name to the Kenyon Grain & Seed Co. M. C. Roberts, who has been associated with the Kearns Grain & Seed Co., has recently become associated with the Kenyon firm and will have charge of the wholesale department.

Sherman, Tex.—George F. Chapman, secy.-treas. of the Chapman Mlg. Co. died June 11 following an operation. He was 55 years of age. He was prominently identified with charitable and educational institutions in addition to his prominence in the milling trade. His aged father, one brother and two sisters survive.

UTAH

Gunnison, Utah.—The Gunnison Roller Mills' plant burned to the ground on June 6.

Tremonton, Utah.—The agt. of the Hylton Flour Mills Co. here has removed. The agt. for the Voegeler Seed & Prod. Co. cannot be located by mail.

Nephi, Utah.—The Juab County Mill & Elvtr. Co., which has a 150-bbls.-per-day plant, has increased capitalization to \$50,000. A. H. Belliston is mgr. of the plant.

Cache Junction, Utah.—A suit for \$7,750 has been filed against the Farmers' Grain & Elvtr. Co. by the parent of an 8-year-old boy who it is claimed was killed on a manlift due to defective equipment.

Ogden, Utah.—The First Utah Savings Bank, trustee for the bondholders of the Utah Cereal Food Co., has instituted proceedings to foreclose on the bond issue. The J. M. and M. S. Brownning Co. are named as co-defendants in the suit because of a lien judgment they hold against the Utah Cereal Co. which is necessary to obtain a clear title to the property of the Cereal Co. Charges are that the cereal company on January 2, 1916, delivered mortgages to the bank to secure bonds totaling \$100,000 and unpaid interest on these bonds amounts to \$12,042.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The state Supreme Court overruled the appeal of the Oregon Pacific Grain Co. of Portland against the Inter-mountain Mlg. Co., contending that it was without grounds. The suit was filed by the receiver of the latter firm and was for \$47,051 representing 40 per cent of the loss incurred on 89 cars of wheat in the local firm's name and held too long on a falling market in the fall of 1920. The court contended that there was ample evidence to show that the Portland company was in complete control of the defunct Utah concern.

WASHINGTON

Tonasket, Wash.—The Tonasket Warehouse & Mlg. Co. is facing foreclosure proceedings. The company's failure is attributed to insufficient wheat supplies.

Dayton, Wash.—Davis Bros. of the Davis Mills bought the Sperry Flour mill, formerly owned by the Portland Flouring Mill Co. The new owners take charge on July 1.

Spokane, Wash.—Lauzier, Wolcott & Co., brokers with offices at this point, Walla Walla, Butte, and Missoula, have quit business announcing they were unable to meet their obligations.

Chehalis, Wash.—Burglars recently entered the office of the Chehalis Grain Co. and blew the safe to pieces. They ransacked every drawer, overlooking one in which were \$1,200, escaping with \$150.

Seattle, Wash.—George Donnelly, sales mgr. of the Seattle Flour Mills has been named mgr. of the company to succeed C. A. Peplow, the long-time mgr. of the firm, who has resigned. Mr. Donnelly will take charge July 1.

Walla Walla, Wash.—John Hoffman, residing on a flat near here, has under construction his sixth elvtr., which will have a capacity of 100,000 bus. of bulk grain. It is built in the form of a cylinder and will cost about \$50,000. It is being constructed of concrete as are three of his others, two being of wood.

WISCONSIN

Ellsworth, Wis.—A movement is on to reopen the Equity Exchange elvtr.

Menominee, Wis.—A large attendance is expected here at the annual mid-summer meeting of the Wisconsin Millers Ass'n. The rye millers of Minnesota will also attend.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Chamber Clearing House Ass'n has elected the following officers to serve for one year: F. J. Phelan, pres.; A. L. Flanagan, v.-p.; Jos. Lers, secy.; W. A. Hottensen, treas.; J. A. Campbell, assist. secy. Directors are: F. J. Phelan, W. A. Hottenson, A. L. Flanagan, H. H. Peterson, B. J. Aston, J. A. Campbell and Joseph Lers.

Columbus, Wis.—The artificial ice plant and feed mill operated here by Leo Weisenfels has been taken over by his brothers, Andrew, Otto, Herman, Carl Frank and Will Weisenfels.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—The McKercher-Rossier Mlg. Co. has completed the erection of an addition which increased its capacity from 500 to 20,000 bus. The addition increased the milling space 400 feet and added 5 bins to the elvtr.

Marketing Co. Attacked in Nebraska.

Following up his complaint of several weeks ago, John W. Shorthill, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain and Live Stock State Ass'n, on June 12 filed charges against the Grain Marketing Co. and E. C. Holmes and L. D. Cusick, stock salesmen.

Mr. Shorthill alleges that the salesmen have misrepresented the corporation to prospective stock purchasers, and he asks their licenses be revoked.

Against the corporation itself, Mr. Shorthill alleges that it is not truly co-operative and that under the Nebraska law a co-operative association must be so-called.

The complaint will be heard by Kirk Griggs, sec'y of the state department of trade and commerce; Jesse Craig, of the bureau of securities, and a representative of the attorney-general.

Sale of Stock by Grain Marketing Co.

July 15 is the date set by Governor McMullen for the hearing of the complaint by J. W. Shorthill against the sale of stock by the Grain Marketing Co.

The Indiana Securities Commission on June 10th denied the request of the Grain Marketing Co. for permission to sell \$1,000,000 worth of stock. The objection is that the ratio of preferred stock to common stock is greater than two to one. The attorneys of the Grain Marketing Co. claim the Co-operative Law of Indiana places no such restriction on the issue of stock, and may take the question to the courts.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete grain code on the market, is the most up-to-date and latest grain code published, contains over 14,000 code words. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Contains code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper bound, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound, \$1.75.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: 1917 edition. Designed especially for the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches, cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. Contains 145 pages 4½x5½ inches, bound in cloth. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Supplement: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru the use of five-letter code words, any two of which may be sent as one word. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be joined together and sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be easily effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Seeds

Janesville, Mich.—A. H. Dudley has turned his seed business over to his son.

Glenwood, Ia.—The Kilmartin Seed Co. has discontinued business here, however, this will not affect the business of the firm in Malvern.

Salinas, Cal.—A warehouse branch is under construction for the Everett B. Clark Seed Co. of Milford, Conn. General and executive offices will be housed here.

Moscow, Ida.—About 75 seed dealers discussed problems of their business at a recent meeting sponsored by the Washburn-Wilson Seed Co. here.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Jas. M. Johnson is now general manager of the Phoenix Seed & Fuel Co. He formerly was mgr. of the Delta Seed & Feed Co., Yuma, Ariz. John C. Eichenauer is Mr. Johnson's successor at this latter point.

Topeka, Kans.—The venture in increasing flax acreage last year in southeastern Kansas proved profitable and successful. This spring the acreage has been further augmented to 58,000 acres. The June condition is 81% of normal. Last year's flax crop was 378,000 bushels on 54,000 acres.—Kansas Board of Agriculture.

Springfield, Ill.—Soybean acreage heavily increased in the southern area, but state acreage is less than in 1924. Some oats have been plowed down and the area sown to soy beans, however.—A. J. Surratt, Agricultural Statistician, U. S. Dept. Agricultural Economics. June 17.

Texarkana, Ark.—Larger, especially constructed quarters were opened but a few weeks ago by J. C., H. C., and W. C. Word for the handling of their seed business. The new 50x100 ft. brick building is fire-proof and allows for the material increase in stock which, in addition to the old lines, has been made.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Certification of grain seed rules and regulations are now in effect in the department of agriculture requiring shipments to show that grain was grown on cultivated, weed-free ground previously not sown in small grain or idle. Eligible varieties include Trebel Blue Club barley, Swedish Select oats, and Turkey Red, Dickow and Federation Kofford wheat.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A rather uneven condition exists in the Northwest flax crop. The seed on old ground is not doing particularly well, as the fields are weedy and thin, but there are a number of other places where the flax is very good. There has been some deterioration since the start of the crop.—W. G. Hudson, Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Disbandment steps are being taken in the case of the Central Seed Wheat Ass'n. The organization just paid a final 10½% dividend making a total of 100½% profit on every dollar invested. The fund reached close to \$133,000 at one time, which being found excessive, nearly \$40,000 was released from interest charges. The profit of one-fifth of the crop netted \$93,767 on the amount used, the handling charges being \$12,046.

Lansing, Mich.—Clover seedings came through the winter in good condition, resulting in a two per cent increase in acreage over last year. Timothy acreage has decreased eight per cent in comparison with one year ago. Alfalfa continues to show an increase in acreage, the estimate being 493,000, an increase of 10 per cent over last year.—L. Whitney Watkins and Verne H. Church, Commissioner of Agriculture and U. S. Agricultural Statistician respectively.

Wapakoneta, O.—The Wapakoneta Seed Co. is installing new grinding machinery in its plant. J. M. Bell has the contract for the equipment. M. Jackson is the mgr.

American Seed Trade at Los Angeles.

Over 240 registered at the forty-third annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n held at Los Angeles June 9-11 and many wrote, wired or cabled their regrets for having missed the exceptionally fine entertainment arranged by the seedsmen of California.

The usual procedure ruled the business sessions; Pres. L. W. Wheeler calling the meeting to order, read the president's annual address and appointed the following com'tes: Auditing, Waldo Rohnert, Alexander Forbes, Jr., and Leonard Condon; Membership, F. T. Woodruff, Geo. Stump, Lester Morse, H. G. Hastings, and L. L. Olds; Com'te to Consider Recommendations of President's Annual Report, E. D. Funk, L. R. Condon, and C. C. Massie.

Sec'y C. E. Kendel presented a supplement to the sec'y's report sent members last September, which supplement indicated the financial status of the organization for carrying on its work this coming year.

David Burpee expressed the opinions of the assembly in his com'te report on the injustices of the Postal Laws to the detriment of the seedsmen. Co-operation of the entire organization was pledged to aid the catalog seed houses in their fight for favorable postal rates.

C. C. Massie read the report of the Analysts com'te.

Dr. Smith's report on the hard seed investigation followed and was referred to the executive com'te for financial sanction for further activity along these lines.

Leonard R. Condon presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Special Advertising Committee.

RESOLVED, That the report of the Special Advertising Com'te on the work of the National Garden Buro for 1924-25 be accepted, and that the president be and is hereby directed to appoint a Special Advertising Com'te to carry on this work for the ensuing year; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Special Advertising Com'te is authorized in the name of this ass'n to request from each member for the support of the National Garden Buro, in the coming year, a minimum contribution of \$50 plus an additional sum sufficient to make the total contribution equal to 2% of the member's appropriation for magazine and newspaper advertising for the current fiscal year, or, in case of growers, wholesalers and others not advertising extensively, \$50 for each \$100,000 of gross business; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the name of the subscribers and the amount of their contribution become a part of the record of the ass'n and that same be printed in the annual report; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a unanimous vote of thanks of this ass'n be extended to Leonard H. Vaughan and James H. Burdette for the very able manner in which they have conducted the work of the National Garden Buro.

E. D. Funk, vice-president, presided over the second day's meeting.

Sec'y Kendel read the report of the Com'te on the President's Recommendations. A Grievance Com'te to warn members of unethical practices is charged with Recommendation No. 9.

L. L. Olds submitted the Membership Com'te's report which resulted in election to membership of the Cuff-Archias Seed Co., Brawley, Cal.; Grand Junction Seed Co., Grand Junction, Colo.; D. H. Gilbert, Monticello, Fla.; Warren Seed Co., Indianapolis; The Market Gardeners' Seed Co., Cincinnati; The Colorado Seed Co., Denver; Bunton & Huer Co., Louisville; Willis S. Pino, Providence; Good Seed Co., Fredonia, N. Y.; Garwood & Woodside, Rocky Ford, Colo.; Schiller Bros., Chillicothe, O.; Niles Center Mercantile Co., Niles Center, Ill.

E. D. Funk read the report of the Counsel in the absence of Curtis Nye Smith.

Hollywood, Santa Monica, and other picturesque as well as famous near-by show

places were the objective of the assemblage after a well-appointed lunch at the Biltmore following the close of the second morning session.

Fairbanks studio with Doug and Mary was one of the most thrilling stop-offs. Mary was presented with a huge basket of sweet peas of a variety named in her honor by their originator, C. C. Morse & Co. The basket was so large that Mary was able to hide within when an improvised speakers platform was attempted.

The banquet at the Biltmore on the evening of the second day was filled with surprises and thrills. Some 25 artists attempted a portion of the entertainment, but the members received far more attention. Lester Morse was suddenly suggested and unanimously accepted as an honorary member during the banquet and mysterious telegrams were received.

Kirby B. White was toastmaster, introducing two able speakers; James Foley and John Steven McGroarty.

Dancing to the rhythm of a 10-piece orchestra filled a part of the evening after some of the unrestrained hilarity had subsided.

Officers for the coming year were selected at the final business session on the morning of the third day. They are: Eugene D. Funk, Bloomington, Ill., president; John C. Leonard, Chicago, 1st v-pres.; Geo. C. Stumpp, New York City, 2nd v-pres.; C. E. Kendel, Cleveland, O., sec'y-treas.

Directors elected to serve under the stipulations of the newly adopted amendment are: (3 yrs.), Kirby B. White, Detroit; Leonard H. Vaughan, Chicago; (2 yrs.), H. G. Hastings, Atlanta; David Burpee, Philadelphia; (1 yr.), Arthur B. Clark, Milford, Conn.; Leonard H. Condon, Rockford, Ill.

Retiring Pres. L. W. Wheeler was presented with a handsome set of silver after the close of the business session.

"California Day," the day after the close of the convention, was happily spent at beautiful Catalina Island, as guests of the California Seed Dealers and Growers Ass'n.

OAT BLEACHERS

Now is the time to figure on your Oat Bleacher requirements for the coming season. We specialize in Oat Bleachers and can give you prompt service.

THE ELLIS DRIER COMPANY
1223 So. Talman Avenue
CHICAGO

Grain Carriers

The Atlantic Coast Line is to spend \$10,500,000 on its rolling stock this year, both for the purchase of new and the repair of the delapidated.

Kansas City, Mo.—A hearing was held here June 18 by Examiner Witters on I. & S. No. 2423, covering transit on grain, grain products and seeds at western points.

Minneapolis, Minn.—For loss of grain in transit due to defective equipment the Great Western Grain Co. has been granted decision for \$660 against the C. M. & St. P.

New Orleans, La.—The Public Belt Railroad Commission has just been granted permission to erect a \$15,000,000 bridge to span the Mississippi at Nine Mile Point.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is to spend about \$1,000 per car in repairing \$6,500 of its freight transports, making them like new, according to a recent announcement.

Surplus cars on Class 1 roads on May 31 totaled 323,624, all in good repair and immediately available. This is a decrease of 3,592 cars under the number reported for the previous week.

Freight cars needing repair totaled 195,986 or 8.4% of the number on the line on June 1. This is an increase of 2,951 over the number reported May 15. Of this percentage 6.3% need heavy repairs.

In 1913, 4.55% of the total receipts of hogs at the Indianapolis stockyards were delivered by motor truck. Ten years later, in 1923, 32.54% of the total number of hogs received were delivered by motor truck.

In the **Stuttgart rice** case the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to suspend tariffs filed by the carriers in compliance with the Commission's decision in No. 13,513, 93 I. C. C. 517. Tariffs became operative June 8.

Springfield, Ill.—Sale of the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad in its entirety was ordered by Judge Louis Fitzhenry of the U. S. District Court recently. This action follows completion of foreclosure proceedings by the bondholders.

Clyde, N. Y.—The \$40,000 cargo of wheat lost in the canal as reported a month ago, was sold of late and now rests in the Black Rock elevator. Some 18,000 bus. of American wheat and nearly 7,000 bus. of sample barley were restored.

Grain and grain products loadings for the week ending June 6 were 37,792 cars, an increase of 509 cars above the previous week, but 1,353 cars below the same week last year. Compared with the corresponding week in 1923 it was an increase of 3,383 cars.

Cleveland, O.—Railway capital and labor of 210 class 1 roads are to convene here June 29. The outcome of the conference is expected to result in the speeding up of the country's transportation service, freight-rate slashes and greater operating efficiency.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Freight rates increases on grain from Iowa stations on the Rock Island to points on the Frisco in Oklahoma, which were to have become effective June 15 were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission to await investigation.

According to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Class I railways in 1923 paid \$34,164,000 in taxes for highway expenditures. In other words, this sum represented the forced contribution of the railways for the benefit, among others, of competing forms of transportation—the passenger automobile, the motor bus and the truck.

Helena, Mont.—A hearing is to be held here July 16 to consider rates on export wheat to north Pacific ports. The Oregon Public Service Commission will participate.

Washington, D. C.—In case No. 15,881 of the Salina Chamber of Commerce, et al. vs. the railroads, The Interstate Commerce Commission found rates on clean rice and rice flour from points in Arkansas, interior Louisiana, and Texas to Salina, Kan., unreasonable and unduly prejudicial. Reasonable and non-prejudicial rates were prescribed for the future and reparation was awarded.

Washington, D. C.—Permission to continue the present grain and grain-products rates and pay without observing the long and short haul provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act has been denied 15 middle western railroad applicants. Colorado, Kan., Mo., Neb., N. Mex., Mont., Ida., Ore., Utah, Wyo., and Okla. to the southern Mississippi Valley and Southeastern territory would have been affected.

Eastern Canadian loadings of grain and grain products for the week ending May 30 were 1,966 cars, against 2,479 the week before and 4,258 a year ago. In Western Canada loadings similarly compared were 1,958, 3,010, 7,470 cars. Total cars for the two sections May 30 were 3,924, May 23, 5,489 and a year ago, 11,728. The effect of a holiday is noticeable in the loadings for the latest period. Cumulative totals to date are: 1925, 132,555 cars; 1924, 177,805.

Washington, D. C.—The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on Investigation and Suspension Docket No. 2303 covering rates on grain from Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming, Transcontinental to Pacific Coast territory finds increased rates which would result from proposed restrictions in the routing of grain from Group "G" points to California destinations not justified and orders suspended schedules canceled as of May 20.

Columbus, O.—Proposed freight schedules, increasing rates about four cents per cwt., on grain products bound for Alliance and Ravenna, O., from Chicago, Peoria, Cairo, Ill., and from St. Louis or related points, drew a large volume of protests to the Interstate Commerce Commission representatives. Owing to this and a preliminary investigation the rates have been ordered suspended pending a complete investigation by the Commission.—Frank H. Tanner, sec'y Ohio Millers Ass'n.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific appropriation of \$20,000,000 is to be spent this year in this manner: Forty-two miles of second-track in Kansas, \$3,700,000; a thirty-eight mile branch line in Oklahoma, \$990,000; improvements on El Paso division, \$30,000; improvements on the Iowa division, \$1,000,000, etc.; laying new rail, elevations and eliminations of grade crossings and for shop machinery and improvements to locomotives and cars, \$8,600,000; new locomotives and cars, \$5,100,000; rebuilding and repairing, \$2,230,000.

Final organization meeting of the new New England Shippers' Regional Advisory Board is to be held July 7, when 600 representatives of industry meet road officials to adopt a program of co-operation. A semi-final formal organization meeting held forth this month, June 5. Wm. H. Day, Boston Chamber of Commerce Traffic Bureau manager, represents both the Chamber and the Grain & Flour Exchange on the board. (Albert K. Tapper, chairman of the transportation com'te of the Exchange, is busied now as director of the New England Traffic League, as was announced last month.) The American Railway Ass'n promoted the formation of this organization.

Montreal, Que.—Ocean flour rates have undergone a 2c per cwt. reduction and promise well to suffer another slash upon the good behavior in fulfilling contracts by Canadian millers. When asked for this reduction the water carriers complained of the practice of cancelling tonnage contracts whenever the millers felt so inclined and the forwarders pointed out that because of continual violations of contracts they were forced to demand higher rates. After reviewing one another's points of view the representative of the Canadian National Millers Ass'n agreed to an absolutely inviolable contract for the use of the members of that organization.

Duluth, Minn.—D. T. Helm & Co., shipping agents, claim damages of the Kinsman Transit Co. amounting to \$14,811.94. A charter given the former specified four trips at designated dates during the autumn of 1922. As the result of being delayed 19 days at Buffalo on both the second and third trips, the vessel furnished was unable to meet its fourth trip obligations and another bottom had to be provided by the Helm Co.; these shipping agents suffering this loss in pressing this other vessel into service for the fourth trip because of higher rates. The jury, however, found delays were due to no cause for which the Transit Co. was responsible.

Montreal, Que.—With an unprecedented amount of ocean tonnage in sight, and much of it already reported in the St. Lawrence River, the Montreal waterfront is busier than at any corresponding period yet recorded, and charters for grain show a substantial increase up to this date. Spanish and Italian demand is just being felt there, while Greece too is in the market for Canadian grain and ships from that country were exported before the end of May for loadings. Loading contractors predict that this year grain shipments from Montreal will eclipse the record year of 1924, and that no quiet spell in July and August, as there was last year, will be experienced.

A general rate investigation has been ordered by the Dominion Railway Board covering freight rate conditions, including geographical discriminations, Parliamentary special rate agreements are to be disregarded, according to the edict, with the important exception that the eastbound rates on grain and flour from Prairie Provinces must be preserved as they are in the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. The Maritime Provinces came in for consideration when 1919 rates were ordered restored. Encouraging traffic to flow thru Canadian ports, especially Pacific ports, (the mountain rate discrimination being adjusted), was the dominant tone of the investigation orders.

Washington, D. C.—Interstate rates and carload minimum weights on cottonseed and related vegetable cakes and meals, in straight or mixed carloads, or mixed with cottonseed hulls, cottonseed-hull ashes or burrs; on cottonseed hulls, in carloads, and on cottonseed and related vegetable oils and vegetable-oil foots and sediments, and on inedible tallow, in carloads; all between points in the Southwest, etc., as defined in the report, between those points on the one hand, and the Mississippi River Crossings, East St. Louis, Ill., to New Orleans, La., on the other, and from those points to Kansas City, Mo., etc., were found unreasonable and reasonable maximum rates and minimum weights were prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission May 6 on complaint by the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma against the railroads. The defendants were authorized to establish and maintain via all routes from, to, or between points in the territories here considered the lowest rates prescribed in this report as maximum rates via any route between said points, and to maintain higher rates from, to, or between intermediate points; provided, that the rates from, to, or

between the said intermediate points shall not exceed the rates prescribed in this report, No. 14150. Ten other findings appear in the report, all covering cottonseed in one form or another.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a revision of rates on grain, grain products and hay from numerous points in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, to points in the southeast and the lower Mississippi Valley, effective Oct. 8. Points of origin affected are on the Oregon Short Line, its connections and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The rate structures involve in many cases, it was held, the charging of higher rates for short hauls than is charged for long hauls over the same line and in the same direction. In the rate readjustment, latitude will be given to the railroads so they may rectify the long and short haul violation either by raising the long haul rates or decreasing the short-haul rates, or both.

Decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

American Linseed Co. was denied a rehearing and reconsideration of No. 14829, a case against the Erie, by Interstate Commerce Commission.

Ralston Purina Co. of Tex. vs. Director General, as agent, Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., et al., in No. 15955, found applicable the demurrage assessed at Fort Worth, Tex., on a carload of milo maize shipped there from Brawley, Cal., thence reconsigned to St. Louis.

Bernard Gallup vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. in No. 15412, upon complaint that attempt of this railroad to eject complainant from its produce house at Harlem River station, New York City, previously leased to him, and threat to refuse to place cars consigned to him, subjected complainant to unjust discrimination and undue prejudice; held, that complainant has not proven damage by reason of any undue prejudice which may have existed. Complaint dismissed.

Rope Paper Sack Buro vs. Alabama & Vicksburg R. R. Co., et al., in No. 14905, found unjustly discriminatory, unduly prejudicial, and unduly preferential rates and ratings on grain flour, n. o. i. b. n., edible flour, n. o. i. b. n., and corn meal, in ropestock paper bags, in carloads and less than carloads, when carried under tariffs governed by the southern classifications, and in less than carloads when carried under tariffs governed by the western classification, over similar shipments of the same commodities in cloth bags.

Conejos Co-op. Roller Mills & Mfg. Co. vs. Director General, in No. 14966, as agent, Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., et al., charging combination rates on wheat shipped during Federal control from various points in Colo. to Antonito, Colo., there milled, and the flour reshipped via Memphis, Tenn., to Nashville, Tenn., found not unreasonable, except to the extent that the rates, applicable on the out-bound shipments of flour from Antonito to Nashville, exceeded a rate herein prescribed as reasonable and awarded reparation.

Wallingford Bros. vs. C. R. I. & P., No. 15897, was recommended for dismissal on the finding that charges collected on a car of wheat shipped in Oct., 1922, from Chappell, Neb., to Wichita, Kan., stored there and later reshipped to San Diego, Cal., were not unreasonable. The Examiner pointed out that the Rock Island tariff naming the rate did not authorize storage on grain moving out of storage point on other than Rock Island rails. (Grain moved out over the Orient.) Even the Orient transit tariff did authorize what was claimed, the Rock Island tariff governed shipment.

In Arkansas City Mfg. Co., et al., vs. A. & V. Ry., No. 16929, Sub-1, in which the Atchison (Kan.) Board of Trade attacks rates on grain and grain products as unjust, unreasonable, preferential and prejudicial, from points in Kansas on and north of the Union Pacific main line to Memphis, Tenn., and when destined to points in Ark. and La., and the proportional rates from Atchison, Kan., to St. Joseph, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.-Mo., to said destinations, asking cease and desist order and reasonable rates the Kansas City Board of Trade has been permitted to intervene.

Midland Linseed Products Co. vs. Director General, D. L. & W. R. R. et al., No. 13737, is scheduled to come before the Interstate Commerce Commission on June 25.

International Vegetable Oil Co., et al., vs. A. T. & S. F. et al., in No. 14311, the Interstate Commerce Commission found rates on cottonseed from points in Oklahoma to Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, unreasonable and awarded reparation. Prior to Aug. 15, 1923, these rates exceeded for like distances the rates contemporaneously applied on seed between Shreveport, La., and points in Texas for distances up to 360 miles, plus 2c for each additional 50 miles, distances computed as under the Shreveport scale; and on and after Aug. 15 they exceeded the rates prescribed in the Oklahoma case, 98 I. C. C. 183. On account of the order in that case none was necessary for the future in this one, the Commission said.

Delivery on Contracts at Duluth.

The Duluth Board of Trade has changed its rules governing the delivery on contracts for spring wheat in that market, and henceforth No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat will be deliverable at a premium of 2c per bu. No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat will be deliverable at a premium of 1c, while No. 1 Northern Spring will be deliverable at the contract price.

No. 2 Dark Northern Spring Wheat will be deliverable at a discount of 2c and No. 2 Northern Spring Wheat at a discount of 3c per bu. Neither No. 3 Dark Northern Spring Wheat nor No. 3 Northern Spring Wheat are deliverable on contracts under the new rule.

Decline of Wheat Pools in Australia.

Australia has now had practically 10 years' experience of wheat pools, compulsory and otherwise, and the longer the experience the more apparent it becomes that this method of dealing with the farmers' produce has very definite limitations all over the Commonwealth.

The six wheat pools covering the war period, and after, were absolutely compulsory. Every bushel grown, other than what was required for seed, went into them.

There was a fairly strong desire in semi-political quarters for the continuance of pooling, and it was decided to work State pools on co-operative lines, with the financial backing of the Government. The only States which worked pools were the four chief wheat producers of the Commonwealth—South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia.

When rates at the beginning of the season were low, the realization prices at the end of the trading year tended to favor the pooling system, although not to any pronounced extent. But this season quite the reverse has been experienced. Prices opened at high levels and the bulk of the large Australian crops has been, or will be, disposed of through private channels. The support accorded to the pools has been disappointing in most of the States, and particularly in South Australia. It is impossible to give the actual percentage of the available free wheat delivery to the South Australian pool, but it is generally understood to have been not more than 10 per cent, if, indeed, it has reached that proportion.

Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia have done a little better, but the latest information indicates that even in those States (which were very ardent advocates of the pool) the farmers are gradually drifting back to the open market conditions.

Public opinion in Australia plays a much larger part in the affairs of Government and matters of policy than people in England generally realize. It requires more than pressure from any one section of the community to prevail upon a Ministry to act in its interests only. The public today has had enough of pools of every description, and protests against using the taxpayers' money for such purposes get more insistent daily. In this connection the various taxpayers' associations throughout Australia are leading the opposition.—Australian Correspondent of London Times.

LOOK OUT! For Heavy Losses

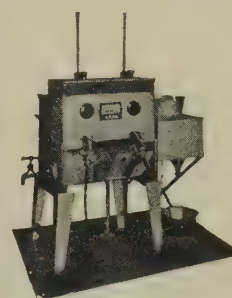
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SPECIAL "FOUR-IN-ONE" SCALE NO. 14

This scale, designed and manufactured by us, satisfies a long-felt want in the grain trade, for a small, complete office scale for weighing samples for moisture test and for determining test weights for bushel, dockages, weights for mailing, samples, etc.

Write for prices on moisture testers and complete catalog of SEEDBURO Quality grain and seed testing equipment, which includes grain grade specifications.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Connecting Carriers.—When goods carried by series of connecting lines are delivered in damaged condition, shipper, in absence of proof of negligence, must show in action against last carrier that goods were delivered in good condition to first carrier, and burden is then on last carrier to show affirmatively that they were not injured on its line, negligence being presumed in absence of such showing.—*Lancaster et al. v. Norris et al. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 271 S. W. 402.

Federal Trade Commission.—While the Trade Commission may prohibit agreements between dealers for the fixing of prices for goods to be sold in interstate commerce, it is without authority to forbid discussion of uniform terms, discounts, and prices by associations of dealers, in the absence of evidence that such discussions result in agreements fixing interstate prices.—*Pacific States Paper Trade Ass'n et al. v. Federal Trade Commission. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.* 4 Fed. (2) 457.

Shipper Can Sue on Order B/L.—Where wheat shipped to St. Louis was sold to be unloaded at final mill weights, and reshipped by purchaser's agent to purchaser under new bill of lading, original owner, in view of Carmack Amendment June 29, 1906 (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8604a, 8604aa), retained such interest as constituted it proper party plaintiff in action for loss of wheat in transit.—*Forest Green Farmers' Elevator Co. v. Davis, Director General of Railroads. St. Louis Court of Appeals, Missouri.* 270 S. W. 394.

Damages on Destination Value.—Provision in B/L limiting carrier's liability to value of property at place and time of shipment held contrary to Cummins Amendment to Interstate Commerce Act (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8592, 8604a). Measure of damages to interstate shipments of perishable commodities is difference in market value at point to which shipped at time and in condition they should have arrived and at time and in condition they actually arrived, whether damage resulted from delay in furnishing cars or in transit, or from failure to properly refrigerate cars.—*Mo. Pac. R. Co. v. Alma Cash Store. Supreme Court of Arkansas.* 271 S. W. 453.

Ownership of Crop.—A crop sown or grown by one in possession of land wrongfully, as long as it remains unsevered, belongs to owner of land. Where rightful owner of land has been dispossessed, whether rightfully or wrongfully, all crops grown and severed by dispossessor belong to dispossessor, and rightful owner, even after a recovery of possession, has no right to them; his remedy being an action for the value of the use of the premises and for waste.—*Fuglede v. Wenatchee Dist. Co-op. Ass'n et al. Supreme Court of Washington.* 235 Pac. 790.

Delivery of Telegraph Message.—Burden of ascertaining whether addressee of message lives within or without free delivery limits is on telegraph company, and the fact must be ascertained and demand for extra charge made accordingly before the message is accepted by the company for delivery. That addressee lived beyond free delivery limits held no excuse for telegraph company's failure promptly to deliver message, in absence of demand, either on the sender or the addressee, for additional compensation for delivering the message beyond the free delivery limits.—*W. U. Tel. Co. v. Cowan. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 271 S. W. 650.

Measure of Damages for Conversion.—Ordinarily, measures of damages in trover is fair market value of property at time of conversion, but, if value fluctuates after conversion, it may be fixed at highest price between time of conversion and trial.—*St. Louis & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Georgia, F. & A. Ry. Co. Supreme Court of Alabama.* 104 South. 33.

Failure to Give Shipping Instructions.—Provision in contract for sale of flour that, if buyer failed to file shipping instructions with seller within a certain time, buyer should pay seller an entry charge of 25 cents per barrel, was a penalty and void under Rev. Code 1919, § 895; but as it was separable from rest of contract it did not render entire contract void. Where contract for sale of flour provided that, if buyer failed to file shipping instructions with seller within 15 days prior to expiration of contract time of shipment, seller might cancel contract and recover market price difference between date of contract and date of cancellation, seller had right to cancel, either if buyer failed to file shipping instructions within required time or if buyer refused to accept any shipment; and where buyer never rescinded contract as provided in Rev. Code 1919, § 906, but failed to give required shipping instructions, and informed seller that he could not handle flour, such failure was breach of contract entitling seller to recover damages, and seller was excused from useless act of attempting to deliver.—*Russell Miller Milling Co. v. McLean. Supreme Court of South Dakota.* 203 N. W. 498.

Time of Shipment.

Arbitration Com'te No. 3 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n composed of S. L. Rice, F. J. Schonhart and G. Ellsworth Meech recently decided a mooted point involving the time of shipment in a case brot by The Scholl Grain Co. of Cincinnati vs. Geo. F. Rogers & Co. of Pittsburgh. The decision follows:

The plaintiffs bring this action to recover \$79.55 which they allowed the defendants, because the defendants claim a car of corn, which was sold for five days shipment, was not shipped within contract time.

The \$79.55 covers the difference in the market the plaintiffs allowed the defendants subject to arbitration.

The contract expired Jan. 25, 1925, which was Sunday. The car was loaded Jan. 24, a switching receipt issued by the B. & O. R. R. at Cincinnati, delivering the car to the Pennsylvania R. R. at Cincinnati, was made Jan. 24, 1925. Official inspection was made Jan. 24. A letter from the Division Freight Agent of the Penn. R. R. Co. states that the car was delivered to them by the B. & O. at 5:20 a. m., Jan. 25. The bill of lading was not signed by the Penn. R. R. Company's agent until Monday, Jan. 26, due to the fact that the freight agent's office was closed Saturday afternoon.

The plea of the defendant, that B/L was not signed by the agent until one day after contract expired while important is not sufficient to offset the evidence that car was loaded and that shipping instructions were furnished the Railroad Co. within contract time and in accordance with the custom then in vogue at the shipping point.

Trade Rule No. 5 governing time of shipment or delivery, covers the very point involved in this controversy and reads as follows:

"Grain to apply on a sale for shipment must be actually loaded, and billing instructions must be furnished the railroad company in accordance with the custom then in vogue at the shipping point."

This committee therefore finds for the plain-

tiff in the amount of \$79.55 and assesses the cost of this arbitration against the defendant.

Railroads Increase Salvage Return from Wrecked Grain.

"Salvaging Grain at Derailments and in the Yards" is a topic treated by E. F. Ford, Freight Service Inspector of the B. & O. at Kansas City, in the June 13 number of the *Railway Age*.

"Salvaging by machinery or by hand is prohibitive when costs are to be considered," he asserts, "and selling to a local feeder is less profitable, for the local feeder realizes the position the railroad is in and lowers his bid accordingly."

By maintaining a supply of 1,500 second-hand gunny sacks at division headquarters Mr. Ford has found that when the derrick on a derailment summons and is intermittently forced on a siding to wait for a passing train the wrecking crew can profitably be put to work sacking and tying up the grain, and the cost of labor is nil, for this crew must be on hand to attend the derailment.

"After reclaiming the grain, we used to send it on to a terminal market to be cleaned and sold," Mr. Ford says, "however, one lone experience indicated that our methods were not as lucrative as they might be. It happened that a derailed car of wheat was found not to be reconditionable for flour and so was cleaned and sold for feed in a feeder town of about 7,500 inhabitants.

"The return was so satisfactory that thereafter we sold all spilled grain in towns of 7,000 to 10,000 people in the heart of the feeder district and with the use of a simple grain cleaning fan mill have been able to average 97.5% of the market value of the carload, where the best results heretofore obtained averaged only about 65%.

Supply Trade

Advertising can create a new and better appreciation of your product on the part of your trade.

Chicago, Ill.—A new folder describing the operation and construction of the new Link-Belt Grain Car Unloader has just been issued by the Link-Belt Co. Copies of this folder, No. 794, will be sent Journal readers who write requesting it.

Chicago, Ill.—The Citizen's Committee to Enforce the Landis Award held a meeting June 17. The present situation was reviewed and the committee unanimously voted to continue the support of the building contractors as heretofore.

Canton, O.—The Timken Roller Bearing Co. announces the retirement of Herman Ely, vice-pres. and treas., from active connection with the company. Mr. Ely's retirement closes a 16 year association with the Timken company. J. F. Strough succeeds him on the Board of Directors and as treasurer.

Chicago, Ill.—Agreements between labor organizations and builders to exclude contractors who employ non-union labor are legalized by a decision of the federal court recently, reversing the conviction of Wm. F. Brims for violation of the Sherman Act.

New York, N. Y.—When a trademark includes a name the name becomes a part of the mark and can be used by another for the same class of goods, was the recent decision by the Supreme Court of New York against Paul Westphal, grandson of Paul Westphal, originator.

Utica, N. Y.—Grain elevator operators who are interested in establishing a feed grinding department in connection with their grain business for the purpose of keeping their elevator operating twelve months of the year will find it to their advantage to send for and read thoroughly catalog No. 52, recently issued by the Munson Mill Machinery Co. This catalog describes in detail, with illustrations, this company's extensive line of feed grinding equipment.

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22 Years' Freight Claim Experience

Charges never exceed 33 1/3% of amount collected. No charge whatever if nothing collected. No suits instituted without your knowledge.

Filing Time and Code Messages.

At the Indianapolis meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League the report of the Com'tee on Telegraph Liability was presented by Henry L. Goemann, chairman, as follows:

Filing Time on Telegrams Sent by the Postal Telegraph Co.—Regarding the subject referred to the committee at the New York meeting relative to the filing time on telegrams sent by the Postal Telegraph Co. This matter was taken up by your committee with Vice-President Reynolds of the Postal Telegraph Co., New York, last November. We herewith repeat the contents of a letter from Vice-President Reynolds, which is self-explanatory:

"Referring to your recent visit and also to your letter following it, dated Dec. 16, 1924, I regret that it has been impossible for me to take up this matter of transmitting the time filed with you earlier.

"The Postal Telegraph Co. is the only competing company that has succeeded in maintaining a competitive service against a very powerful and rich competitor. Its success has been due to the fact that from the time it entered the field its management has not undertaken to render any service on terms that would be sure to involve prohibitive operating losses. It was the adoption of unsound operating practices that led other competing telegraph companies to their elimination.

"There is an actual cost to telegraph service, as to any other commodity, and as a commodity, telegraph service must be sold at a price above its cost and to yield a satisfactory return on the investment in it if the company giving such service is to endure. By refusing to be drawn into incorrect practices and financial losses the Postal has been enabled to give the telegraphing public a superior service over a long period of years than it would otherwise have received. The competition rendered by the Postal company has resulted in a constant improvement in the art of telegraphy, in the apparatus used and the service generally. Without its competition it is certain that rates would have been greatly increased. Postal competition, therefore, has given the public a better service at a lower price.

"Your committee now asks us to go a step further and to transmit additional words giving the time filed without charge. In other words, to reduce rates by increasing the performance of the company without a corresponding increase in tolls. Such a course means a direct financial loss. It would increase the difficulty now assumed in providing a first-class service. It is true the opposition company transmits the time filed, and this has caused your committee to believe that the Postal should do likewise. It is the same thought that influenced the earlier competing companies (referred to) and induced them to follow the lead of their great competitor and to adopt those wasteful and incorrect practices that resulted in their failure.

"The Postal management has believed its success depended upon giving a superior service at moderate costs. To do this it has over a long period of years carefully eliminated all unnecessary signals from the telegrams and cablegrams handled by it. The addition of the time filed and the manner in which it is applied would seriously burden the wires, slow down the service and put the company to a substantial loss. It means the transmission of upwards of one hundred and sixty million words per year free to the public but at a great loss to the telegraph company.

"We are acting on the theory that as a telegraph company satisfactorily to serve the exchanges of the country, the members of which carry on their operations in a rapidly changing market at times, the first essentials are accuracy and speed, and that we are rendering the best service by avoiding everything that operates against these two results.

"The matter of the time file is, however, receiving our constant study and attention, for in conformity with our policy of serving the public in every way we can we are fulfilling our mission, but of course it naturally follows that in doing this the management must be just to itself and to its stockholders.

"Briefly, we feel that the practice of transmitting the time field is not a good telegraph practice and that in connection with other similar practices in force must in the end result in increasing rates, which I know you are as anxious to avoid as we are."

Your committee asks for further time on this subject, as they will continue their efforts with the Postal Telegraph Co.

Telegraph and Telephone Rates, Rules and Regulations.—Regarding the subject of telegraph and telephone rates, rules and regulations: We beg to report that the committee held conferences with Congressman O'Connor of New York, and he stated that if he got no action from the last Congress on his Resolution H. R. 310 he would, at the convening of the next Congress in December, 1925, re-introduce his resolution asking for investigation of the rates, rules and practices of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company, Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company. Your committee, therefore, begs to suggest that this matter be submitted to the League with request that they refer it to the Legislative Com-

mittee when the resolution is passed by Congress.

Code Messages.—Regarding code messages we can only repeat that this subject can only be handled through a formal case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that in line with Supreme Court decisions we would have to amend our various codes so that code messages would be written in English dictionary words, preferably by typewriter, and the codes so amended that the words would not be in sequence. This would mean, of course, considerable expense, and we would not recommend the League undertaking a case of this kind without assistance of other national organizations who would help defray such expense.

Messages Called for at Sender's Office.—We have communication from one member of the League calling attention to the question of responsibility attaching to telegraph companies concerning messages which are called for by messengers of the telegraph companies at sender's office and asking this committee to undertake to have the liability of the telegraph companies defined upon messages so collected instead of being delayed and the liability commencing at the office of the telegraph company. The rule reads as follows:

"No responsibility attaches to this company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender."

This question was referred to counsel for advice, he advising: "That this rule is unjust and that the messenger boys should be recognized as the agent of the telegraph company as much as any other employee handling the messages; also that this matter might be made the subject of a formal complaint without the consumption of much time or incurring much expense."

We also recommend that if the League decides to file formal complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission that other national associations interested in the subject be requested to join with the League.

During the following discussion Congressman O'Connor's resolution was referred to the Legislative Com'tee of the League.

Mr. Goemann said that in his travels about the country he had found a great deal of interest in code messages. A few years ago a liability of \$500 only applied to messages that are plainly and legibly written, so that many persons used to code messages are deprived of protection against error and non-delivery.

On motion by J. L. Bowlus, rep., the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce it was resolved that the sec'y communicate with other organizations with a view to having them join in the prosecution of a formal case before the Interstate Commerce Commission to have the rules on code messages changed.

The com'tee's suggestion that formal complaint be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the rule of the telegraph companies making the messenger boy the agent of the sender was referred to the executive com'tee by Pres. Ripley of the League, the com'tee to consider replies received by the Secretary to his requests for co-operation by other organizations.

An Attractive Crop for the Mixers.

Early tests of new wheat from Oklahoma and Kansas are running generally high in protein, average weight and a wide range of grades. On 35 samples from Oklahoma protein tests ranged from 9.56 to 16.48%, with the majority running above 12.50%. One sample was received which the shipper claimed would test 18 per cent. The lowest protein wheat was from Gage, Okla., and the highest from Okarche.

Test weights are running 57 to 62 pounds to the bushel but some parts of Kansas are expected to contribute wheat as low as 52 and 54 pounds. Fifteen samples of new Kansas wheat showed protein range of 11.48 to 16.52%, the lowest at Iuka and the highest at Englewood. Indications are the new crop will generally run high.

A baking test of new 14.50% protetin wheat from Oklahoma showed satisfactory results, much better than from the high strength wheat from the last crop. Farmers are receiving \$1.30 to \$1.40 a bushel for wheat at this time, compared with 80 to 90 cents a year ago.—*Kansas City Grain Market Review.*

Fine for Not Having Grain Inspected.

At the recent trial of H. E. Richter of Cincinnati, on charges of shipping uninspected grain in interstate commerce, he was fined \$100.

The defense was that the law is unfair in its uniform application, those markets having inspection being at a financial disadvantage with competing point without inspection.

Not government officials, but grain exchange departmental aids are the ones doing this work, paid for out of the receipts for their services at \$1 per incoming car and 50c per outbound shipment, it was pointed out.

The judge declined to render an opinion on the fairness of the law, such being out of his jurisdiction, he indicated.

This is believed to be the first conviction for such an offense, altho the federal Grain Standards Act has been in force for several years. Mr. Richter was clearly right in his contention, but the shippers of interior points without expensive inspection departments can not be taxed by our extravagant bureaucrats.

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Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

C. I. & L. (Monon) supplement No. 5 to freight tariff No. 1200-C, I. C. C. No. 4145 (cancels No. 4), gives rules governing the milling or malting in transit of grain at Indianapolis, effective on Indiana intrastate traffic June 22, on interstate traffic July 15.

A., T. & S. F. supplement No. 6 to tariff No. 13408, I. C. C. 9339 (cancels No. 5), gives joint commodity freight tariff applying on grain and grain products from points in Kansas, also Superior, Neb., to points on the Midland Valley R. R. and Osage Ry. Co., effective July 25.

C. I. & L. (Monon) supplement No. 4 to freight tariff No. 505-C, I. C. C. No. 4108 (cancels No. 3), gives milling in transit tariff applying on grain from Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. points named therein at Monticello, Ind.; effective on Indiana intrastate traffic June 22, on interstate traffic July 15.

E. B. Boyd supplement No. 40 to Circular No. 1-R of Western Trunk Lines, I. C. C. No. A-1444 (cancels supplement No. 35), lists rules, regulations and exceptions taking precedence over the classifications governing tariffs made subject hereto, effective July 1. (Specific rules provided in tariffs governed by this circular will take precedence over rules provided herein.)

C. & E. I. supplement No. 8 to tariff No. 600-A, Ill. C. C. No. 134, effective July 13, increases rate on grain and grain products from East St. Louis to Mitchell and Maneoki, Ill., increases rate on animal feed from East St. Louis to Shelbyville, Ill., and eliminates rate on cotton seed products from East St. Louis, Jopka, Thebes and Thebes Transfer to Wilmot Spur, Ill. (Investigation No. 3029.)

St. L.-S. F. supplement No. 2, I. C. C. No. 8456, schedules were suspended until Oct. 13 in I. & S. No. 2434. (June 13 was to have been the effective date.) Cancellation of present thru rates, provided by the application of the St. Paul, Minn., rate basis, from C. R. I. & P. northern Iowa points to St. Louis-San Francisco-Oklahoma points on wheat, corn, cereal products and articles taking same rates, was proposed in this suspended schedule, higher combination rates to apply.

C. & E. I. supplement No. 8 (cancels No. 7) to freight tariff No. 610, I. C. C. No. 121, of joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products, also cotton seed, cotton seed ashes, cotton seed hull bran, dried beet pulp, sunflower seed cake and sunflower seed meal from stations on the C. & E. I. to points in Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, becomes effective July 1. **C. & E. I. supplement No. 4** (cancels No. 3) to freight tariff No. 615 I. C. C. No. 88 of joint rates on grain and grain products on the C. & E. I. to points in Indiana, Michigan and Ohio also becomes effective July 1.

Ill. Cent. supplement No. 46 to 1537-G, No. 41 I. C. C. No. A-9865 (cancels No. 44), gives local, joint and proportional rates applying on grain, grain products, cotton seed products and seeds, and articles taking same rates between stations in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, also Dubuque, Ia., and St. Louis, Mo., and the following points, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Paducah, Peoria, St. Louis, Ohio River Crossings and other stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo. and Wis., effective July 9. Rates on grain and grain products from Culton, Dimmick and Henkel to Chicago, Illinois, are raised from 10½ to 11c cwt. (Investigation No. 3030.)

C. & E. I. supplement No. 7-A to freight tariff No. 600-A, Ill. C. C. No. 134 of local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, grain by-products, broom corn, green corn, corn cobs, cotton seed, cotton seed ashes, seeds (broom corn, Hungarian and millet) and red top seed chaff from stations on the C. & E. I. also from Henderson, Owensboro, Ky. (and stations on the L. H. & St. L. taking Owensboro, Ky., rates), and from Cairo, Ill. (via M. & O.), Joliet, Ill. (via E. J. & E.), and Momence Transfer, Ill. (via C. M. & G.), to points in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Ohio, Pa. and Wis., postpones the effective date (May 27) of portions of supplement No. 6 to C. & E. I. freight tariff No. 600-A, Ill. C. C. No. 134, i. e., the advanced rates, until Sept. 17.

A., T. & S. F. supplement No. 6 to tariff No. 7481-J, I. C. C. No. 9952 (cancels No. 5), gives joint and proportional commodity freight tariff applying on grain, grain products and seeds, from stations in Colo., Kan., Mo. and Okla., also Superior, Neb., on the Santa Fe; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe; and the Leavenworth & Topeka to points in Alabama, Ark., Kan., La., Mo., Miss., Okla., Tenn. and Tex., effective July 27.

C. & A. supplement No. 2 to tariff No. 1574-G, I. C. C. No. A-1702 (cancels No. 1), gives joint and proportional freight rates applying on grain, grain products, seeds, hay and straw from Kansas City, Mo. (when originating beyond), also Blue Springs, Fulton, Gilliam, Glasgow, Higginsville, Marshall, Mayview, Mexico, Odessa and Slater, Mo., to Cairo, Ill. (proper or when for beyond), and Cincinnati, O., Jeffersonville and Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Louisville, Ky. (when for Southeastern of Carolina Territories), also Mississippi Valley points and stations in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, also Gulf ports and Key West, Fla., when for export, effective July 8.

The Fertilizer Dealers' Opportunity.

The great underlying wealth of America was the virgin fertility of her soil. This was the marvel of the early explorers and the settlers who followed them. It is the reason for the immense growth in our population and the enormous increase in our wealth and our power. But it is self-evident that our soil is not becoming more fertile, but less fertile, as the easily exhaustible food elements are steadily pumped out by growing plants, and very little is put back to take their place.

There is a steady march of abandoned farms from the Atlantic seaboard west. It is almost appalling to see the increasing number of abandoned farms that once produced good food crops. The section from which I come, northeastern Ohio, has been settled and under cultivation less than 100 years; and yet there are so many abandoned farms in that section it makes one think what will be the sad story in another hundred years. In my short life I have seen one farm after another abandoned that in my youth produced excellent crops.

The fertility of the soil is gone and it can not now produce sufficient crops to pay for cultivation. It probably could be restored if there were ample supplies of cheap fertilizers. In my judgment, the greatest single thing that could be done for American agriculture would be to provide the farmers of this country with cheap fertilizer, so that they might maintain the fertility of their soil and continue to produce food for the American people at a fair profit to themselves.

The average yield of wheat in Ohio has been 13 to 15 bus. per acre. The average yield at the Ohio Experiment Station under scientific agriculture has been 25 to 30 bus. per acre. A friend who is a scientific agriculturist of no mean ability told me of a field of 40 acres in Illinois that had been abandoned for a period of four years because the yield did not pay to harvest the crop. It was grown up to poverty grass, sorrel, and weeds, and was sold for \$15 per acre. Within 10 years the new owner, by means of scientific agriculture, was able to produce 35 bus. of wheat per acre on this same land.—Congressman Martin L. Davey.

Vladivostok to Be a Grain Port.

Assistance in the erection of new grain elevators, flour mills and warehouses and the establishment of industrial plants for manufacturing raw products will be given the Port of Vladivostok by the Chinese Eastern and Ussuri railroads according to recent announcement.

The port has just been declared "free," permitting unrestricted transit in both directions, a boon to North Manchuria.

Grain and cereal standardization measures

are to be adopted, thereby encouraging foreign importations.

A grain exchange is to be the following step on the expansion program.

Final development of pending negotiations will obviate expensive transshipments. The important ports and markets of the world would then be in direct oceanic connection.

Insurance Notes.

New York, N. Y.—A 10% advance in workmen's compensation rates affecting all new and renewal policies after June 30 has been ordered by the state insurance superintendent.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Board of Fire Insurance Companies are now offering grain insurance at a reduction of 25% under last year, the new rate being 45c per \$100 to Dec. 31 and 36c per \$100 to Oct. 1. Three cents a month refund is given under this schedule.

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Internal Revenue dept. holds that a fire insurance company organized as a mutual, which, in addition to a mutual policy, issues one designated as a standard policy on a basis of limited liability for the assured and a waiver of his rights to participate in profits, is not entitled to exemption from taxes on the issuance of policies. "In a mutual company the members are both the insurers and the insured," it is held. "The premiums paid by them constitute the fund which is liable for the losses and expenses. They share in the profits in proportion to their interest and control, and regulate the company. It is the essence of mutual insurance that the excess in the premium over the actual cost as later ascertained shall be returned to the policyholder. Standard policyholders have limited liability as to losses and do not share in the profits of the company," it was pointed out.

Books Received

COMMERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS, a 164 page bulletin issued by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, covers the Division of Feed Control Service. The historical background of food development is sketched; terms of the feed law defined; average feedstuffs composition findings; digestible protein, productive energy and relative values of feeds; advice to feed purchasers; standards and definitions adopted; tentative guarantees for feeds; the Texas feed law and its rulings, etc.; control of interstate shipments; and a complete statistical analysis of feed inspected and a table of inspection results are some of the subjects treated.

COSTS OF WHEAT PRODUCTION in the North American Spring-Wheat Belt is a 36-page pamphlet of the "Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute" series. Among other interesting facts discovered is the average cost per acre, cost per bushel and yield per acre in the United States as compared with Canada. The comparison is \$14.40 against \$17.78 per acre respectively; \$1.16 and \$1.12 per bushel respectively, and 12.4 bus. as compared with 15.8 bus. yield per acre in Canada. "Cost statistics, particularly those applicable to crops whose yield is variable, are exceedingly unstable," this authority indicates. "Under static conditions, statistics of cost covering long periods of years would be of considerable value, but under dynamic conditions their value remains problematical. The most significant aspect of cost statistics is that they sum up and reflect—when properly compiled—changes in the conditions of agricultural production. Their value in diagnosing agricultural prosperity or in providing a sound basis for price—regulating legislation, direct or indirect, is slight. They are perhaps more subject to misinterpretation than any other type of agricultural statistics. Their forms are many, and they may be put to some uses and many abuses," etc.—Food Research Institute, Stanford University P. O., California. Price, \$1.

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Form 51 duplicating, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches is formed of 100 pages of white bond paper for the 500 original tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, 100 yellow post office paper for the 500 originals which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper bound in back. Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Grosslbs., Tarelbs., Netlbs. Net, bus., \$. Due to or order, Weigher.

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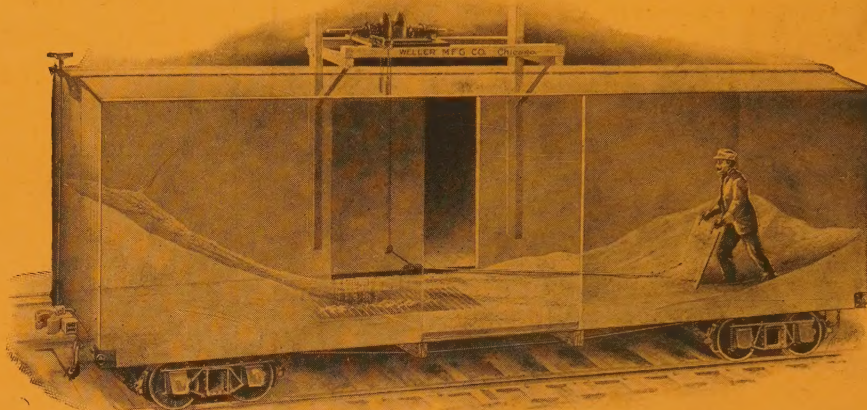
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The winding drum is centrally located in the supporting frame, so there are no right or left hand required.

It has few parts, is less liable to breakage on account of compact design and the liberal use of steel in the small parts.

The possible rope travel is 100 feet which

is about double that of any other shovel. It will pull at any point the shovel is stopped and it requires less effort on the part of the operator.

It is shipped ready to install so time is saved in erection—all that it is necessary to do is to secure the shovel in place and attach the power.

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